

America's Best *Low Cost* Homes

100

★
125
Designs
Popular
Up-To-Date

★
Complete
Building Plans
Available at
Low Cost

★
FHA
Financing
Information

★
Time and
Money-Saving
Ideas for
Home Owners
Gardeners



Use Care in Selecting Plans for YOUR NEW HOME

Since building a home involves a major investment, it demands careful planning. You will want a home that keeps your family comfortable in all kinds of weather; a home of beauty, one that utilizes all available space to the best possible advantage. Homes presented in this book will meet with those requirements, and they are distinctive homes—homes with individuality.

Photographs show how the homes will appear after construction and the miniature floor plans show the size and arrangement of the rooms. But it is impractical to build from a photo and a miniature floor plan alone. You will need complete plans and specifications. To build without definite plans, or with makeshift plans, invites misunderstandings, possibility of costly mistakes and faulty, weak construction.

Architects with many years of experience helping families build homes of maximum quality at minimum expense, have prepared complete, detailed plans on each of the homes described in this book. These tested plans are available to you at the nominal costs shown. All orders are filled promptly.

A set of Garlinghouse plans includes —

PLANS—The complete working plans consist of blue prints of all four elevations, basement and all floor

plans and details showing built-in features and intricate parts, all drawn to a scale of not less than one-fourth inch to one foot. Also a plot plan in blank, to be filled in locally.

SPECIFICATIONS—The specifications explain every detail of the construction of the house from the excavation to the interior decorations.

LUMBER AND MILL LISTS—The lumber and mill lists consist of an itemized list of the lumber and mill materials needed to construct the building and stating where each item should be used.

To Obtain Cost Estimates —

An estimate of what it would cost to erect any home described in *AMERICA'S BEST LOW COST HOMES*, in your locality, may be obtained by taking the photo and floor plan of the home from this book, to local builders for estimates.

All Plans Sent on MONEY BACK Guarantee —

All Garlinghouse Plans are sent on a "Money Back if You're Not Entirely Satisfied" Guarantee. You have five full days after receiving the plans to study them over and to decide if they will serve your purpose. Plans which are not entirely satisfactory may be returned for prompt exchange or refund.

Answers To Your Questions About The FHA Plans of Home Ownership

1. What Is the FHA-Insured Mortgage Plan?

The Federal Housing Administration insures financial institutions against loss on approved mortgage loans.

2. Does the Government Lend the Money?

No. FHA-insured loans are made by private financial institutions approved by the Federal Housing Administration.

3. Who May Apply?

Any responsible person with a steady income, good credit, and a responsible ability to repay the loan.

4. To Whom Is Application Made?

To any bank, mortgage finance or insurance company, savings and loan association, or other financial institution approved by the Federal Housing Administration.

5. What Type of Property May Be Financed?

One- to four-family residences.

6. What Is the Largest Loan Insured?

\$16,000. (As a rule, it is not advisable to build a home costing more than two or two-and-one-half times the buyer's annual income.)

7. How Are Loans Repaid?

In monthly installments. Payments on FHA loans at 4½% interest (maximum in U. S.) exclusive of taxes and hazard insurance are.

Payment Time	Monthly Payment
25 Years.....	\$ 5.96 per \$1,000
20 Years.....	6.73 per 1,000
15 Years.....	8.04 per 1,000
10 Years.....	10.74 per 1,000

Monthly payments on a \$3,500 loan, for example, would be \$28.14 (3½ times \$8.04), exclusive of taxes and hazard insurance.

8. What Does Each Monthly Payment Include?

A portion of the principal, interest (not more than 4½ per cent) and one-twelfth of the annual mortgage insurance premium (one-half of 1 per cent), taxes, fire and other hazard insurance premiums.

INSURED MORTGAGES UP TO \$5,400.00

9. When Must Application Be Made?

The application must be submitted and plans approved before construction is started.

10. What Is the Down Payment?

The down payment (cash or lot, or both) may be as low as 10 per cent of the total appraised value in certain cases. For example: On a \$5,000 home, the lender might advance up to 90 per cent. The down payment would be \$500 and the mortgage loan \$4,500.

11. How Much Time Is Allowed for Repayment?

For mortgages of \$5,400 or less, 25 years may be allowed.

12. What Is the Interest Charge?

Not over 4½ per cent, plus one-half of 1 per cent mortgage insurance premium on diminishing balances.

13. Must the Borrower Live in the Home?

Yes. The small down payment (10 per cent) and the long term (up to 25 years) apply only to newly constructed, owner-occupied homes.

INSURED MORTGAGES UP TO \$8,600

14. What Is the Down Payment?

On homes owner-occupied and approved before construction is started, an adjustment may be made on the down payment—10 per cent of the first \$6,000 and 20 per cent of the balance up to \$10,000.

15. How Much Time Is Allowed For Repayment?

Up to 20 years.

16. What Is the Interest Charge?

Not more than 4½ per cent, plus one-half of 1 per cent mortgage insurance premium on diminishing balances.

INSURED MORTGAGES FROM \$8,600 TO \$16,000

17. What Is the Down Payment?

The down payment (cash or lot or both) may be as low as 20 per cent of the total appraised value in certain cases.

18. How Much Time for Repayment?

Up to 20 years.

19. What Is the Interest Charge?

Not more than 4½ per cent, plus one-half of 1 per cent mortgage insurance premium on diminishing balances.

0694
\$200

America's Best Low - Cost Homes

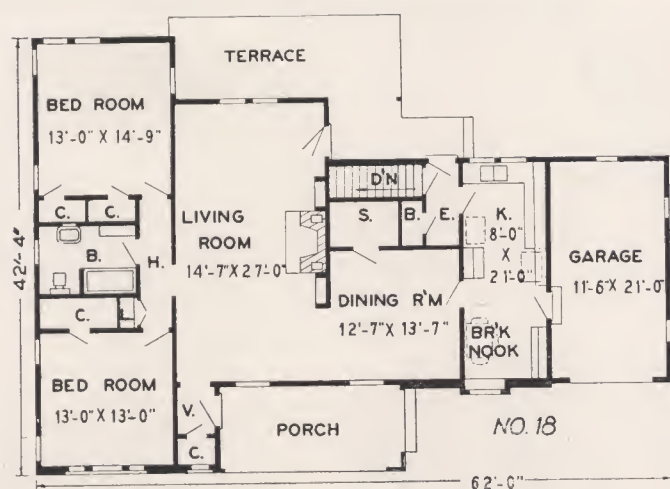
Price One Dollar

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L. F. GARLINGHOUSE COMPANY

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TOPEKA, KANSAS

I. G. LIEURANCE, Designer



No. 18—This lovely Ranch type home bathed in sunshine and with a happy atmosphere, awaits your home coming. For this design we show five excellent rooms, a complete bath with both tub and shower, six closets, porch, terrace, and garage. The foundation is concrete and the house is constructed of frame with a combination of shingles, vertical siding and painted brick for the exterior.

Cubic Feet:

Basement	12,016
First Floor	12,767
Garage	2,112

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$17.50

Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00



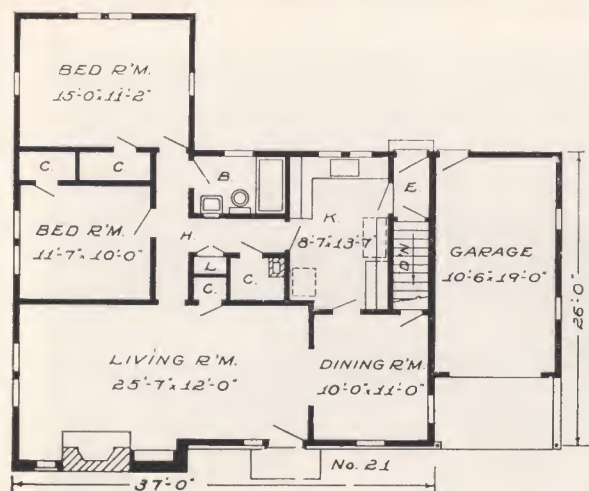
Secure complete plans from
your dealer or
L. F. Carlinghouse Co.,
Topeka, Kansas.

Cubic Feet:

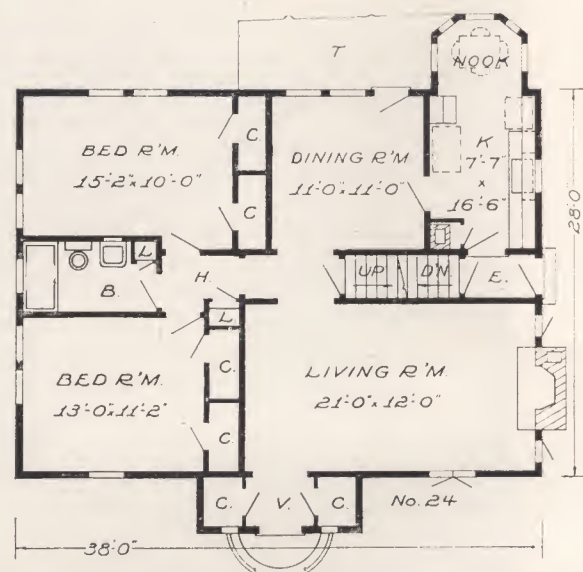
Basement . . . 9,472
First Floor . . . 10,064
Garage . . . 1,760

Complete plans as shown
or reversed, specifica-
tions, lumber and mill
list . . . \$15.00

Duplicate sets with orig-
inal order. Per set, \$5.00



No. 21—An attractive Eng-
lish cottage with an excel-
lent five-room floor plan.
Stairs located between the
kitchen and garage lead to
a full basement. Foundation
walls are of concrete. Ex-
terior walls are brick veneer
on front gable and from
foundation to window sills
on front elevation. Shingles
are used above windows
and on other elevations.



No. 24—A charming little home that appeals to one's urge for beauty, econ-
omy and convenience. This little home has every requisite for small home
living. Five large rooms, bath, many closets, attic for storage and full base-
ment with a recreation room are shown b, the complete plans.

Cubic Feet:

Basement . . 9,232
First Floor . . 9,809
Attic . . . 5,770

Complete plans as
shown or reversed,
specifications, lum-
ber and mill
list . . \$15.00

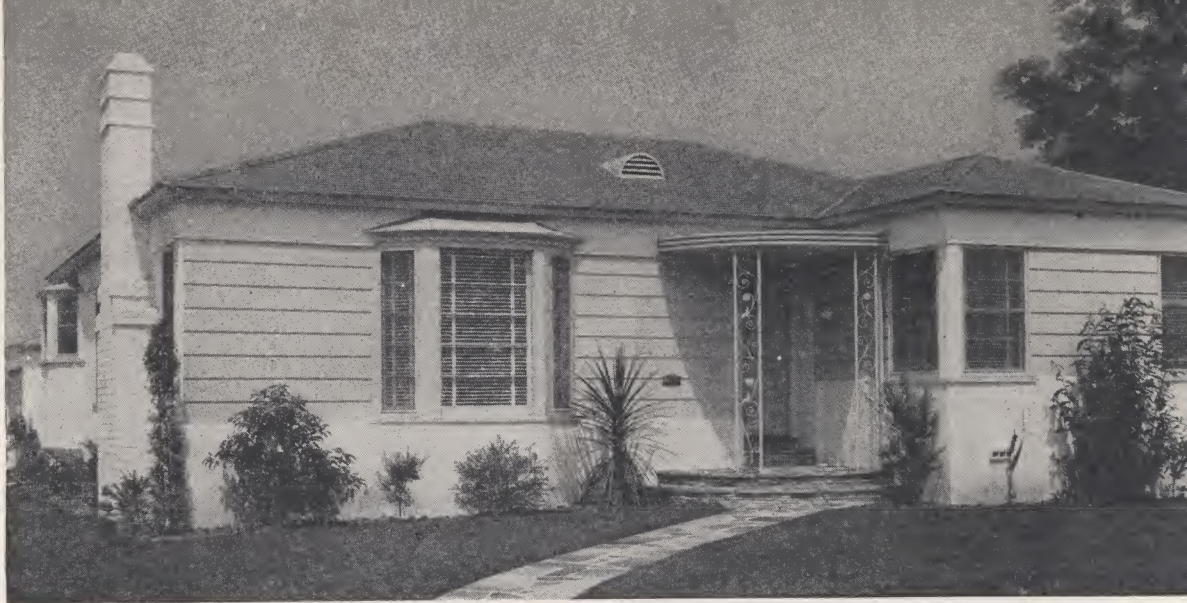
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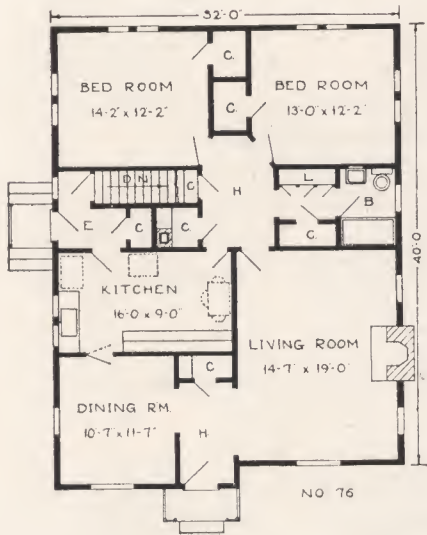
No. 31—A typically Western cottage designed for sunshine by day and cool breezes by night. In this design siding was used as panels across the front and the balance of the exterior is stucco. The living room with its dining alcove is especially attractive. Heater space is provided in the utility room.

Cubic Feet:

First Floor . . . 9,826
Garage . . . 1,920



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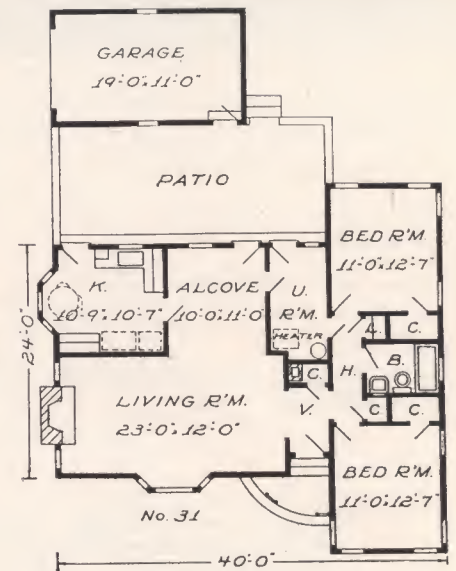


No. 76—The vertical siding in the gables and the Colonial entrance of this lovely little cottage add greatly to its attractiveness. The plan is quite simple but conveniently arranged and may be economically constructed.

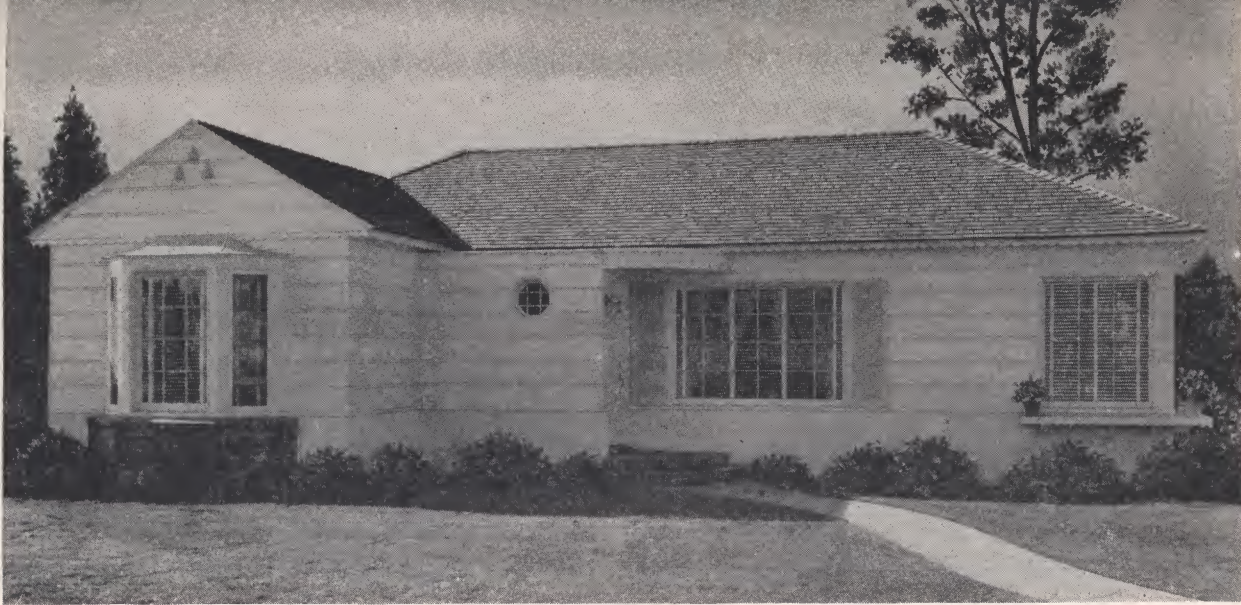
Cubic Feet:

Basement 8,775
First Floor 10,342

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To build without definite plans invites misunderstandings, possibility of costly mistakes and faulty, weak construction.



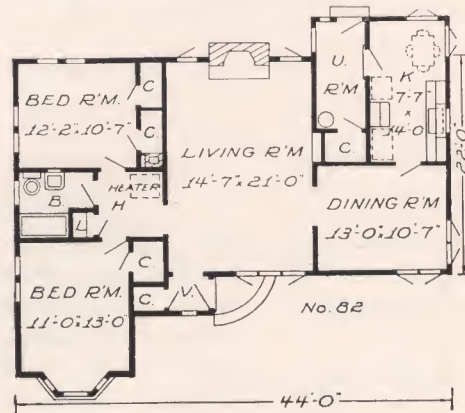
No. 82—This lovely little cottage has an excellent floor plan of five rooms, bath, closets and utility room. Heater space is provided in the hall. Foundation walls are concrete. Exterior walls are stucco from foundation to base of windows; panel siding is used for the remainder.

Cubic Feet: First Floor 10,098

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Select a design that is in harmony with other homes in your neighborhood.



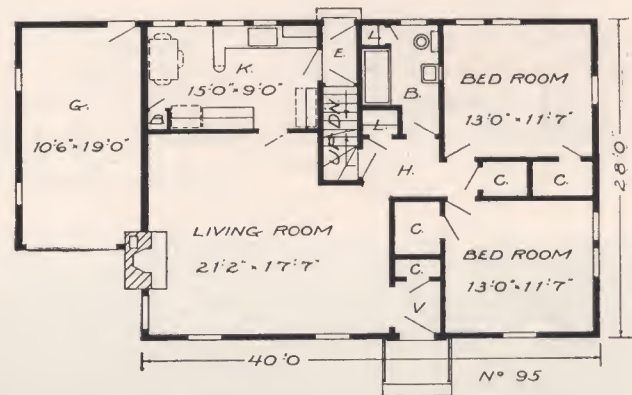
No. 95—A very attractive little cottage with four rooms, seven closets and a full basement. The kitchen with its many built-in features and dining nook is especially convenient. Construction is of wood with siding used on all exterior walls. In the attic, which is unfinished, there is space with minor alterations, for finishing two rooms and a bath. The rooms would be about 9 feet wide; ceilings would follow rafters from 5 feet to peak.

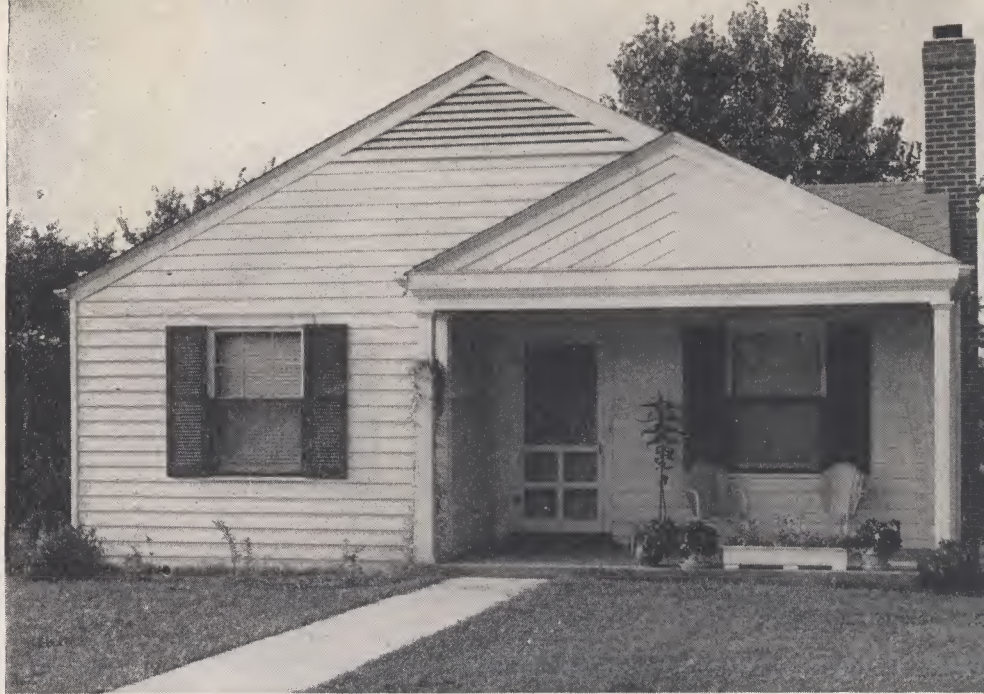
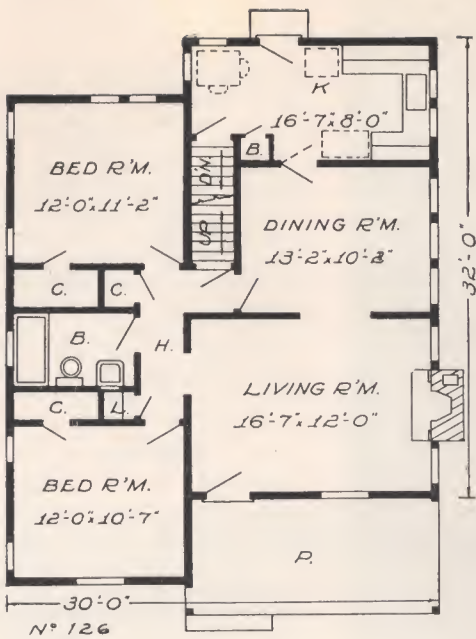
Cubic Feet:

Basement	8,960	First Floor	9,520
Attic	5,600	Garage	1,760

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$15.00

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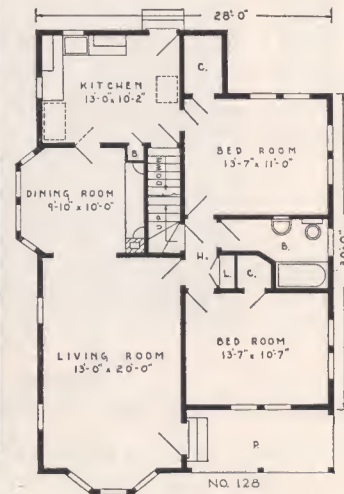




Above—No. 126—A compact plan of five conveniently arranged rooms, bath and closets. The complete plans provide for a full basement and large attic which, with minor alterations, could be finished into a bedroom. Construction is frame covered with wood siding.

Cubic Feet:

Basement . 7,972 First Floor . 8,464 Attic . 4,920



Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list . \$12.50

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Above—No. 128—A five room cottage with a homey atmosphere. Space in the attic may, with slight alteration, be finished into two rooms about 10 feet wide and a bath. Ceilings would follow rafters from 5 foot height to peak. Wood siding is used for all exterior walls.

Cubic Feet: Basement . 7,168 First Floor . 8,208 Attic . 4,948

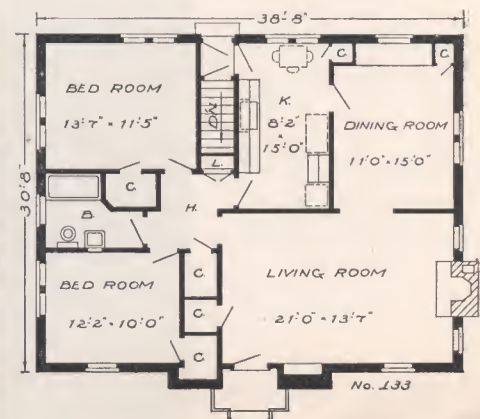
Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$12.50
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Left—No. 133—This beautiful cottage with its dignified simplicity awakens the desire for one's own home. An excellent plan of five lovely rooms, bath, closets and full basement is shown by the complete plans. Exterior walls are of brick veneer.

Cubic Feet:

Basement 8,072
First Floor 8,582

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$15.00
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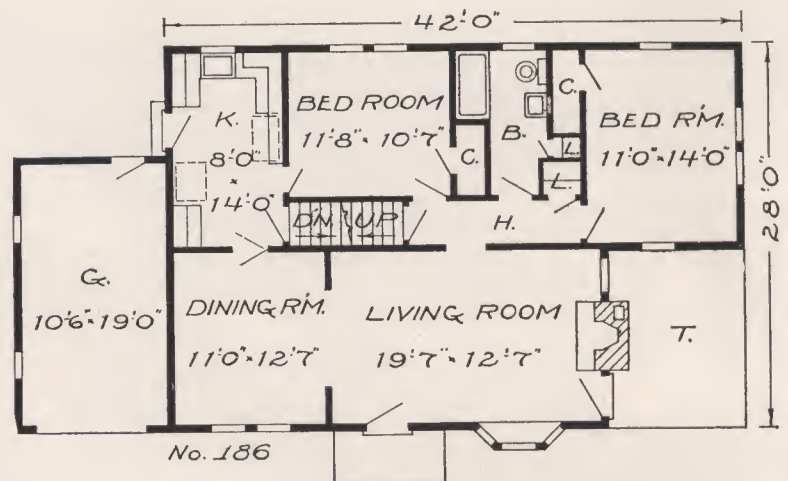
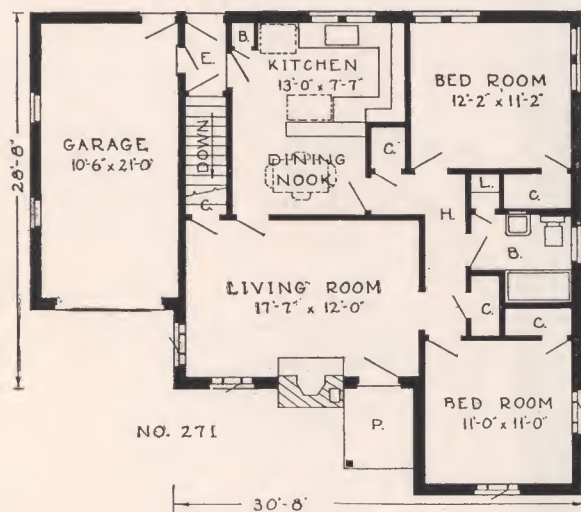
No. 186—The beauty of this little cottage is greatly increased by the bay window in the living room. Five lovely rooms, including a well-equipped kitchen, bath, closets, full basement and a garage conveniently located, are shown by the complete plans. With minor alterations in design, two rooms and a bath could be built into the attic. Attic rooms would be 10 feet wide, with ceilings that taper from height of 5 feet to peak. Vertical siding is used on gable bearing bay window, shingles on other exterior walls.

Cubic Feet:

Basement	7,328
First Floor	7,786
Attic	4,580
Garage	1,760

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$12.50

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No. 271—A very unusual feature of this lovely little cottage is the combination kitchen and dining nook, divided by a serving bar just high enough to hide the range on the kitchen side but low enough to admit the light from the kitchen win-

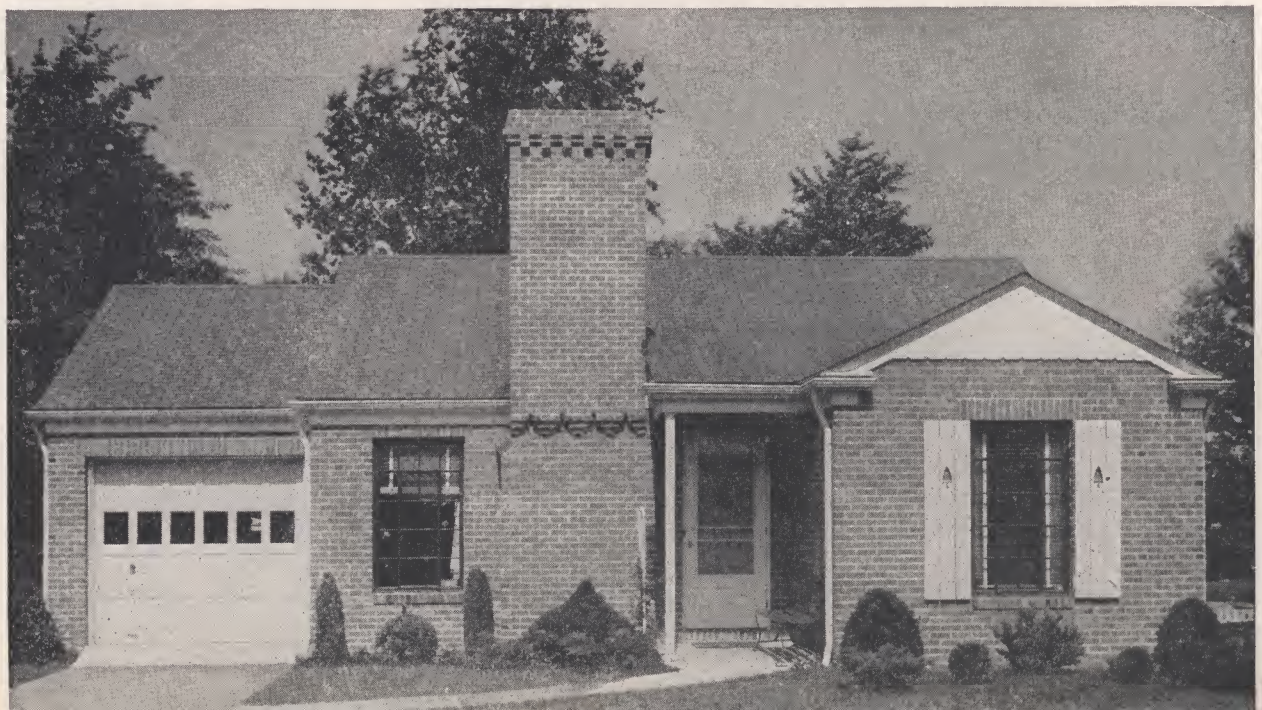
dows. Three other rooms, bath, closets, garage, and a full basement complete a very commendable plan. Outside walls are of brick veneer.

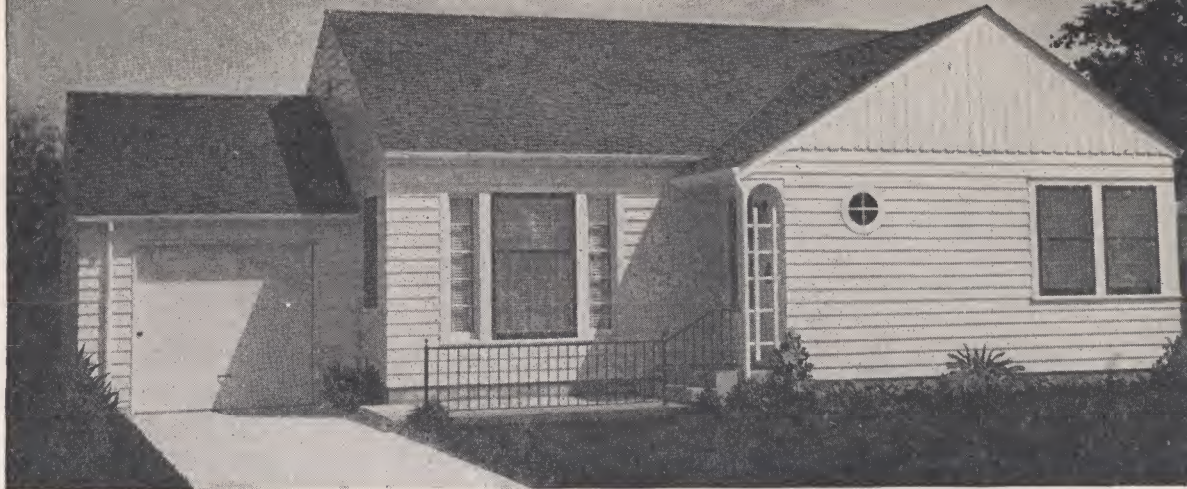
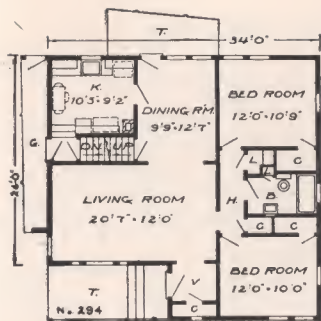
Cubic Feet:

Basement	8,024
First Floor	8,526
Garage	1,936

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$12.50

Duplicate sets with original order Per set, \$5.00





Above—No. 294—This is a very attractive cottage and the slender iron railing and trellised entrance add to its charm. Five lovely rooms, bath, closets, attic for storage, full basement, and conveniently located garage are shown by the complete plans. Outside walls are frame with horizontal siding to gutter line, vertical siding on front gable.

Cubic Feet:

Basement . .	8,136
First Floor . .	8,645
Attic . .	5,085
Garage . .	1,920

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list, \$12.50

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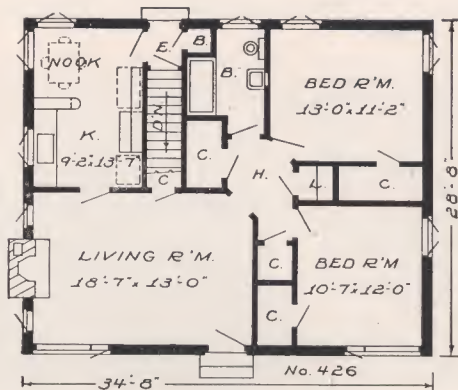
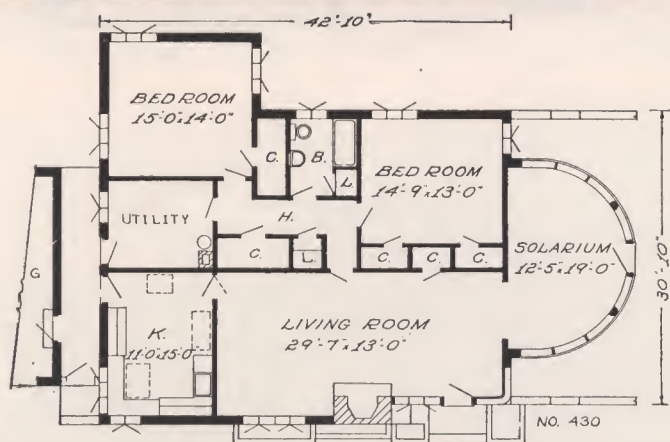
Center—No. 426—A very attractive little cottage of brick veneer, with four lovely rooms, bath, closets and a full basement. The kitchen with its many built-in features and corner breakfast nook makes a very convenient workshop for the busy housewife.

Cubic Feet:

Basement . .	8,120
First Floor . .	8,628

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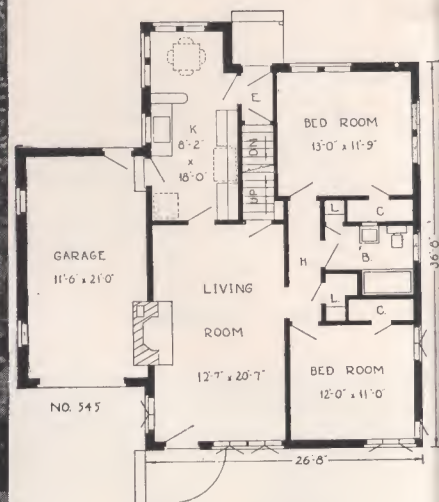
Below — No. 430 — Quite up-to-date is this very beautiful sunny cottage with its large solarium and many windows in all rooms. Exterior walls are frame covered with stucco.

Cubic Feet:

First Floor . .	13,609
Garage . .	3,200

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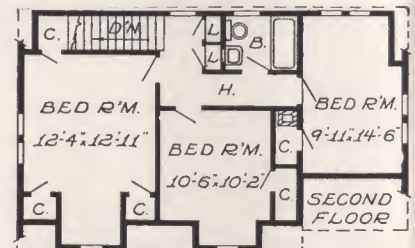
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No. 545—A delightful little cottage in a woodsy setting. A well-equipped kitchen with dining nook, three other rooms, bath, four closets, full basement and attached garage. A large, unfinished attic with minor alterations, provides space for two rooms 10 feet wide and bath. Ceilings of upstairs rooms taper from 5 feet to peak. Construction is brick veneer, with siding in gables.

Cubic Feet: Basement	8,280	First Floor	8,798
Attic	5,170	Garage	2,112

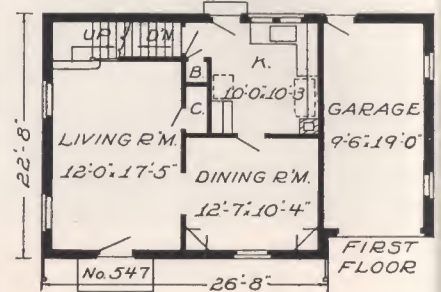
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No. 547—Here is just a little house with big possibilities. Every inch of space is utilized to the best advantage. The complete plans show six excellent rooms, bath, closets, garage and a full basement with recreation room. Exterior walls are brick veneer from grade line to gutter height, shingles on up.

Cubic Feet: Basement	4,868	First Floor	5,179
Second Floor	5,620	Garage	1,600

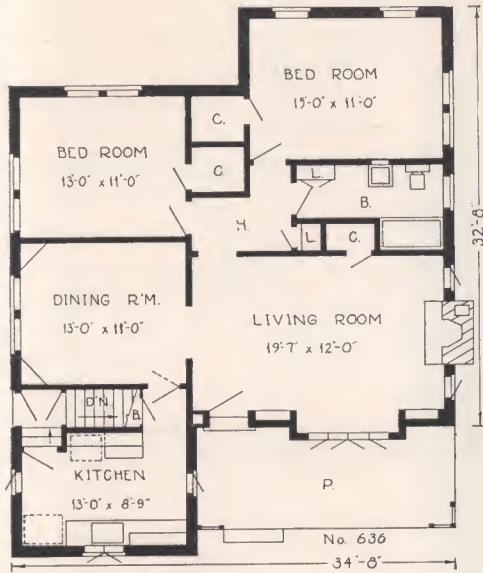
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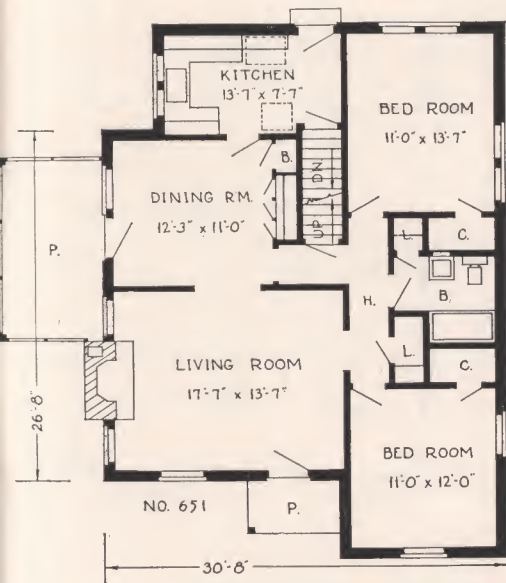


No. 636—Above—This beautiful little home has five lovely rooms, bath, six closets and full basement. Exterior walls are brick veneer, except for vertical siding on porch.

Cubic Feet: Basement . . . 9,648 First Floor . . 10,251

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Our complete plans and specifications will save you many times their cost.

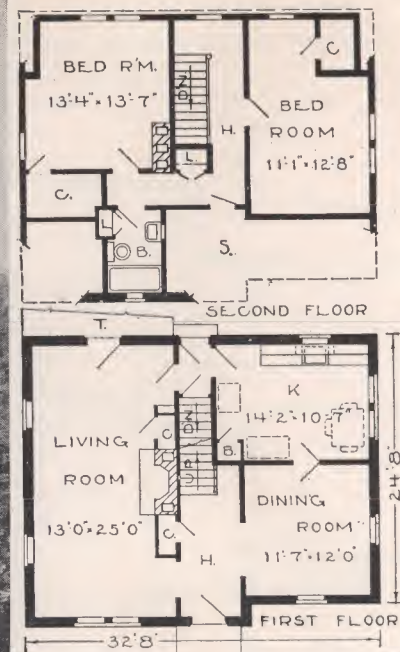


No. 651—Below—An excellent plan arrangement of five rooms, bath, four closets, built-in china cupboard in dining room, full basement. Space in attic with minor alterations, may be made into two rooms and bath.

Cubic Feet: Basement . 9,048 First Floor . 9,614 Attic . 5,650

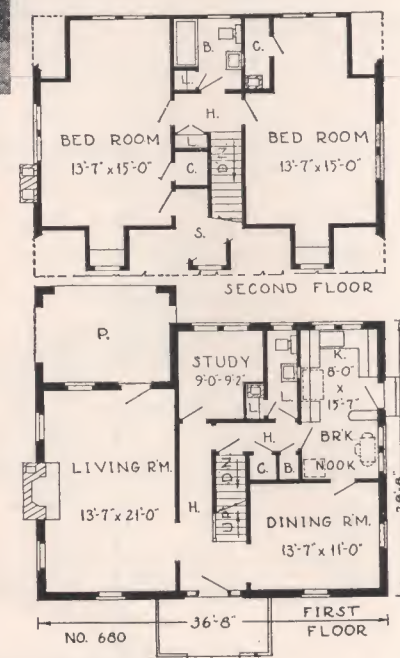
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No. 671—Neat and attractive in appearance, this design has three rooms on the first floor, two rooms and bath on the second floor. The kitchen is large enough for breakfast table. On exterior walls, brick veneer is used from grade line to fascia, siding in gables except on front gable which is brick.

Cubic Feet: Basement . 6,480 First Floor . 6,885 Second Floor . 5,328
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No. 680—This beautiful home in its setting of trees reflects both charm and dignity. The wide steps leading to the lovely Colonial entrance denote the friendly hospitality one expects to find in such a home. An exceptional arrangement of six rooms, bath and half bath, closets and full basement are shown by the floor plans. Outside walls are brick veneer, except for second floor shed on rear which is finished in wood siding.

Cubic Feet: Basement . 7,864 First Floor . 8,856 Second Floor . 7,062
 Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list . . . \$20.00
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 Secure complete plans from your dealer or L. F. Garlinghouse Company, Topeka, Kansas.

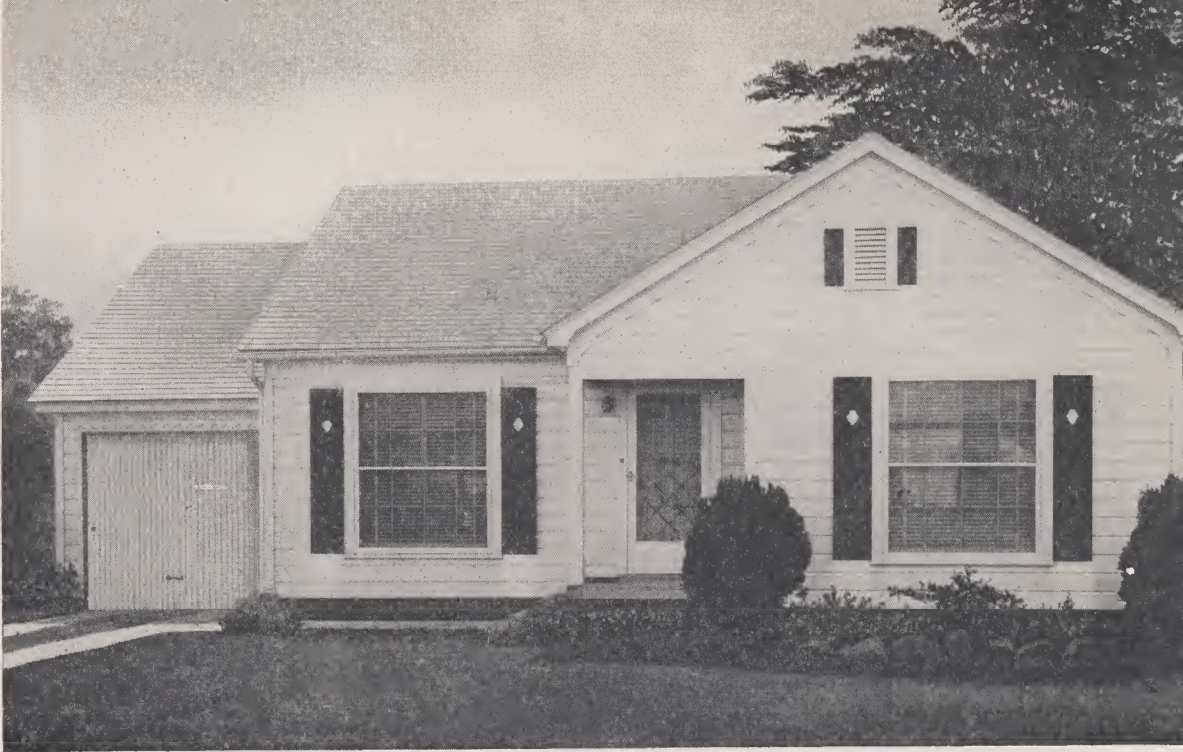


No. 755—We wanted to get to the kitchen from the front without going through the garage; hence, the passageway to the grade entrance. An excellent arrangement of five lovely rooms, bath, closets, garage, attic for storage, and full basement with recreation room, are shown by the complete plans. Exterior walls are of frame construction with siding used on all elevations.

Cubic Feet:	
Basement	8,128
First Floor	8,636
Attic	5,080
Garage	1,760

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$15.00

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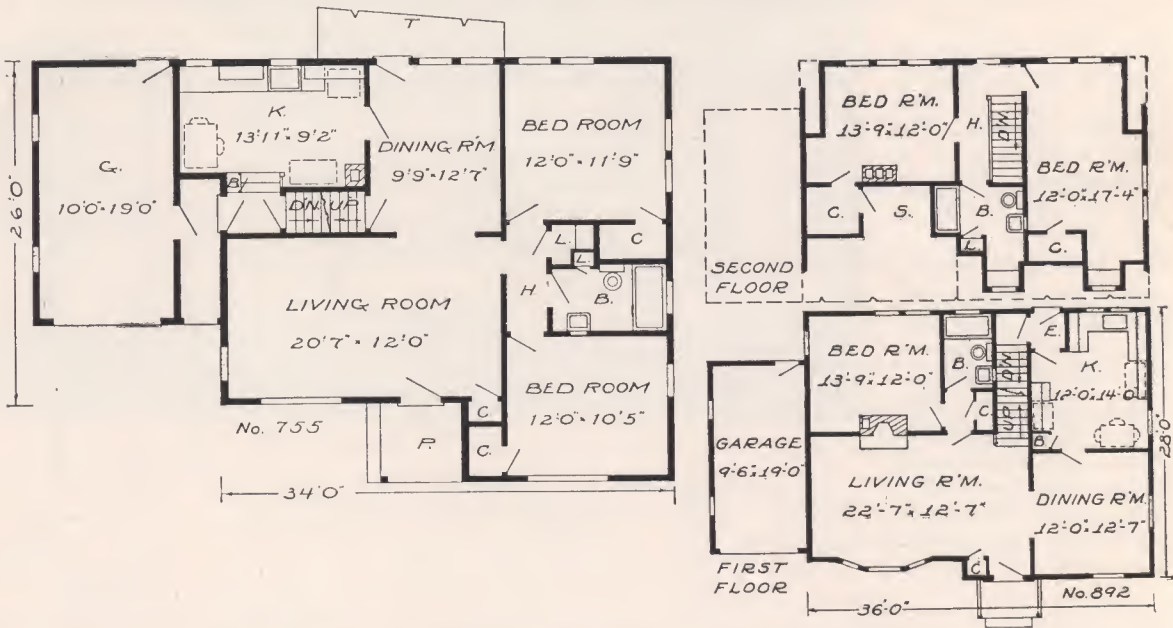


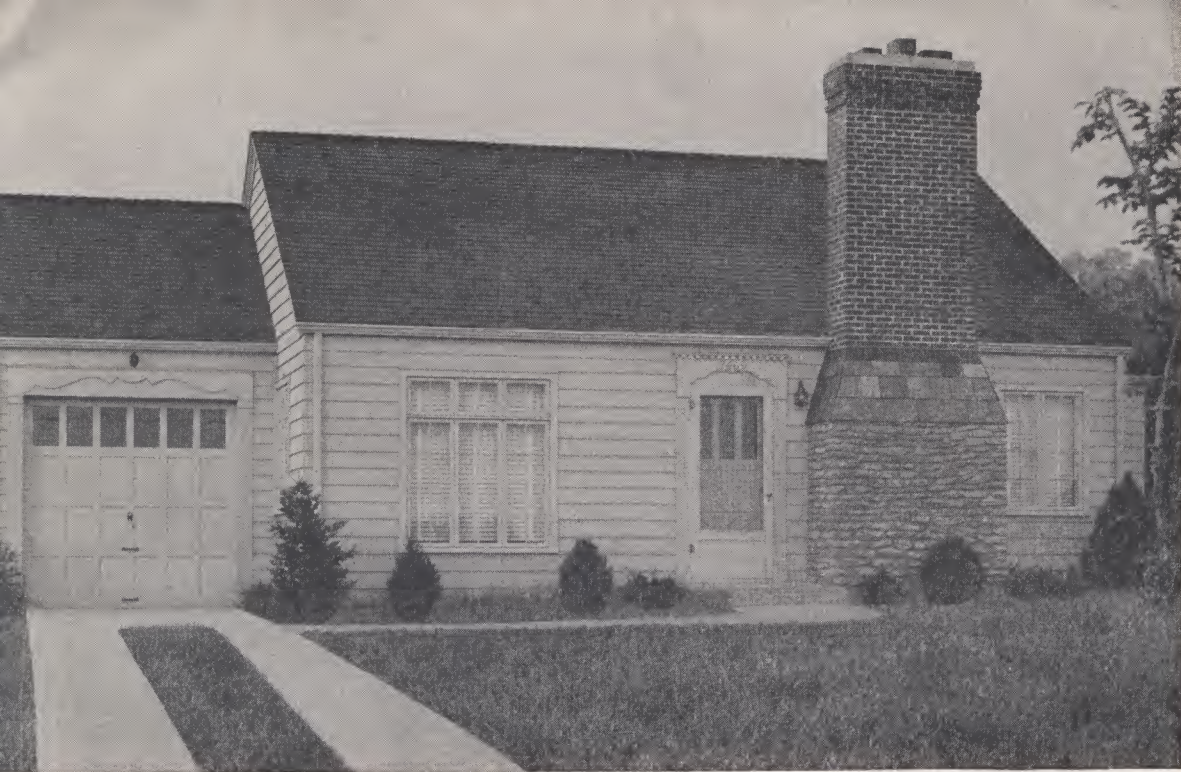
No. 892—Six lovely rooms, two baths, closets, full basement and garage make up the floor plans for this very attractive home. The downstairs bedroom may be used as a library, if desired. A very conveniently arranged kitchen with dining space is shown. Construction is frame covered with shingles.

Cubic Feet:	
Basement	7,808
First Floor	8,296
Second Floor	6,144
Garage	1,600

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$20.00

Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00





No. 1015—The outstanding feature of this beautiful cottage is the massive fireplace flue. The simple lines make this an economical house to build. Five well arranged rooms, bath, numerous closets, attic, garage, and full basement, are shown by the complete working plans. Eight-inch exposed siding is used on all exterior walls.

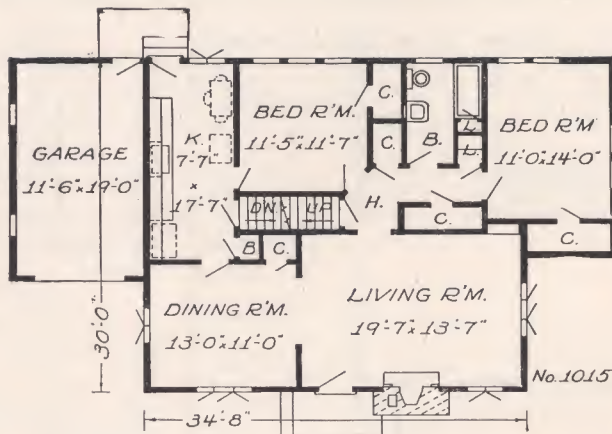
Cubic Feet:

Basement	9,572
First Floor	10,169
Attic	5,970
Garage	1,960

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$15.00

Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00

No. 1069 — Stone veneer is shown for the front exterior of this beautiful cottage. The rest of the exterior is covered with siding. A lovely large living room, dining room, kitchen, two bedrooms, bath, closets, and garage are shown by the floor plan. The stairs from the entry lead to a full basement. The large attic, which is reached by the stairs from the dining room, provides space, with minor alterations, for finishing two rooms and a bath.



Cubic Feet:	
Basement	10,176
First Floor	10,812
Attic	7,560
Garage	1,760

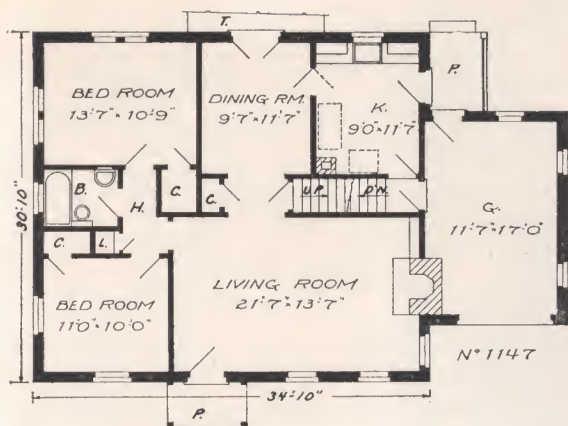
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In using Garling-house plans, guess-work is eliminated and chance of construction errors is reduced to a minimum.





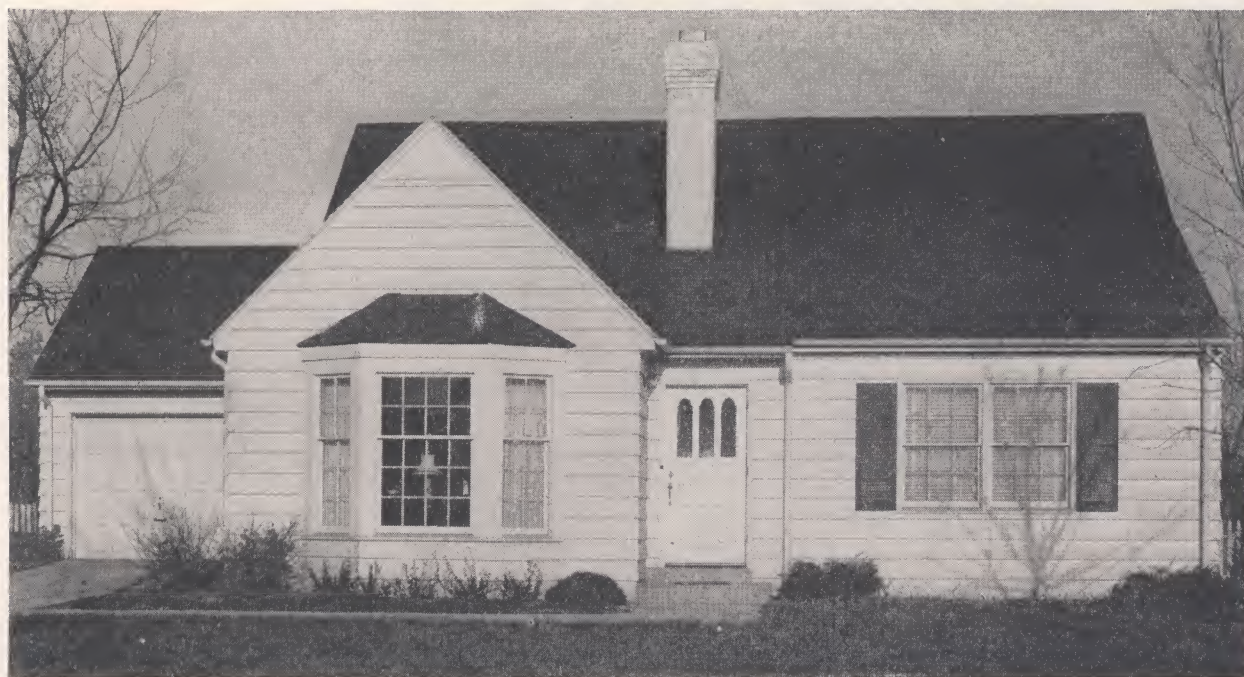
Above — No. 1147 — A beautiful Colonial cottage with many conveniences. There are five excellent rooms, full basement, space in attic which, with minor alterations, may be used for finishing one room and bath, one-car garage attached. Exterior walls are brick veneer to fascia. Siding in gables.

Cubic Feet:

Basement . . .	8,138
First Floor . . .	9,223
Attic . . .	4,340
Garage . . .	1,920

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber, mill list . \$15.00

Duplicate sets with original order. Set, 5.00



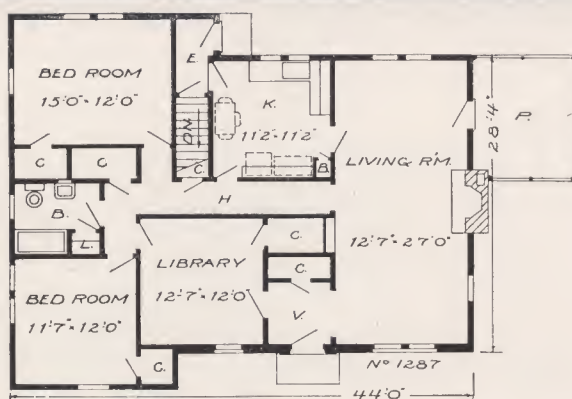
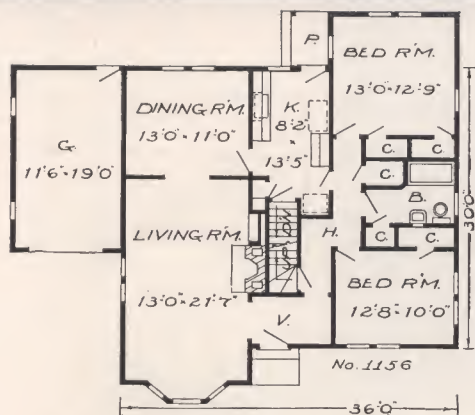
Center—No. 1156—Here is a beautiful little cottage with a bay window in front and with a somewhat unusual plan. Five large rooms, bath, closets, large attic, which may be finished with one room and bath, garage, and full basement with recreation room, are shown by the complete working plans.

Cubic Feet:

Basement . . .	9,888
First Floor . . .	10,506
Attic . . .	6,180
Garage . . .	1,920

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber, mill list . \$15.00

Duplicate set with original order. Set, 5.00



Below — No. 1287 — This lovely little cottage is larger than it appears to be at first glance. The very large combination living and dining room is especially desirable. The library may be used as an extra sleeping room, if desired. A full basement with recreation room is reached by the stairs from the entry. Two bedrooms, bath, closets, and well equipped kitchen complete the floor plan. Construction is frame with brick veneer across the front.

Cubic Feet:

Basement . . .	11,088
First Floor . . .	11,696

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber, mill list . \$15.00

Duplicate sets with original order. Set, 5.00





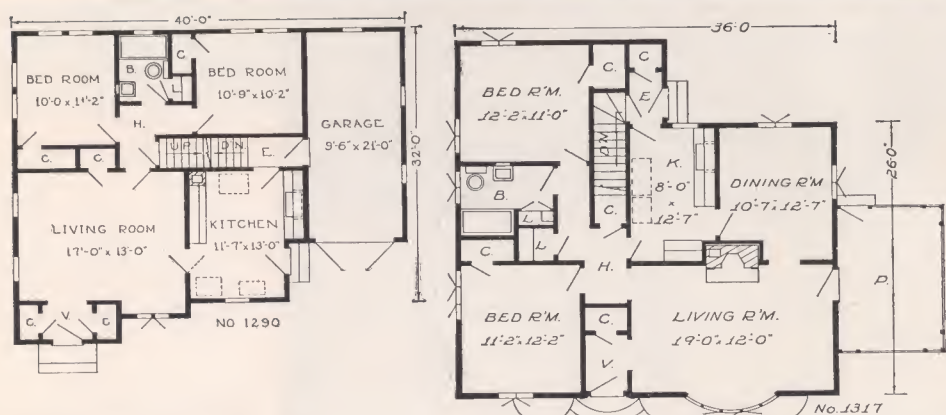
At Left—**No. 1290**—This little colonial cottage is economical to build and contains many conveniences. There are four rooms, bath, closets and attached garage shown on the floor plan. One bedroom and a lavatory could be built into the attic. Ceilings of upstairs rooms would follow rafters from 5 feet to 8 feet. Exterior walls are finished with siding.

Cubic Feet:

Basement	6,142
First Floor	6,842
Attic	5,102
Garage	1,592

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list . . . \$12.50

Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00



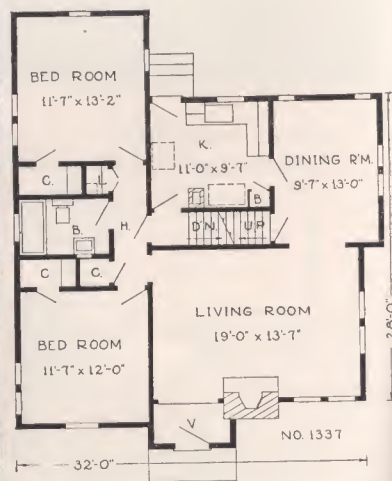
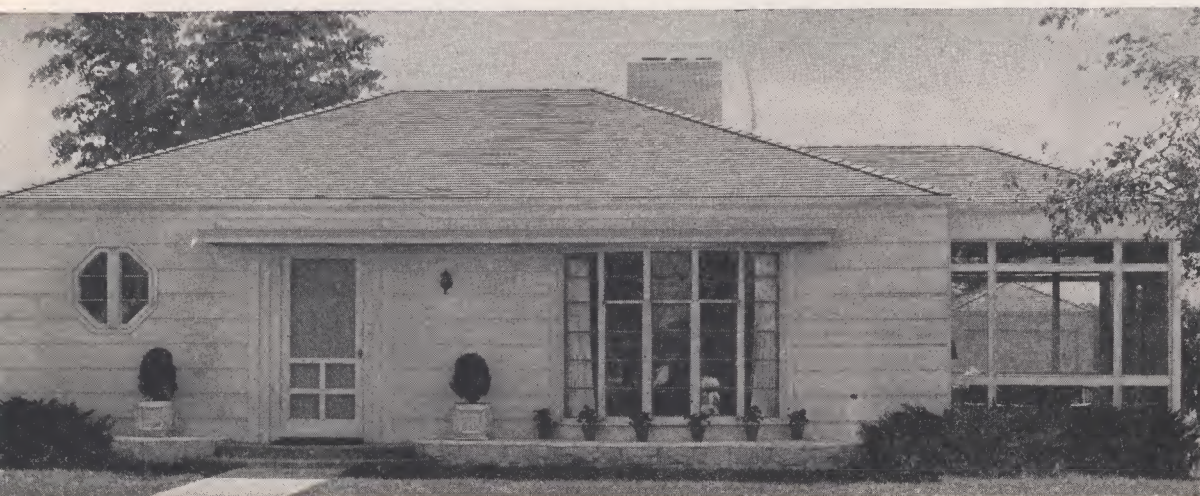
Center—**No. 1317**—This beautiful little cottage is quite modern and up-to-date. Five rooms, bath, closets, a large screen porch, and a full basement with a recreation room, are provided by the complete plans. This home is frame construction with wide siding across the front, siding elsewhere.

Cubic Feet:

Basement	8,896
First Floor	9,452

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list . . . \$15.00

Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00



At Right—**No. 1337**—A beautiful Colonial-type cottage with five rooms, full basement and attic space which with slight alteration, may be finished into one room and bath. Construction is frame, siding being used on all exterior walls.

Cubic Feet:

Basement	6,975
First Floor	8,380
Attic	4,185

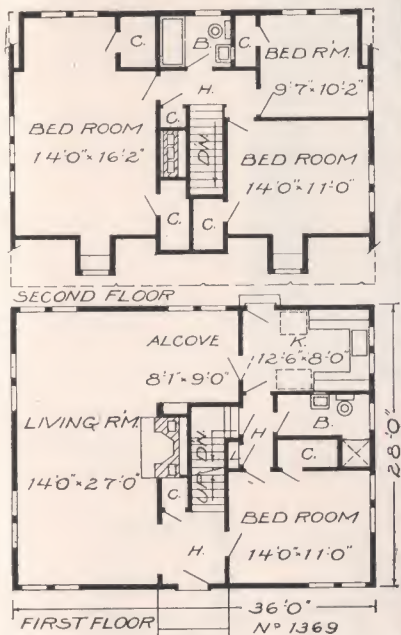
Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber, mill list . . . \$15.00

Duplicate set with original order . . . Per set, 5.00

All Plan orders are filled promptly.



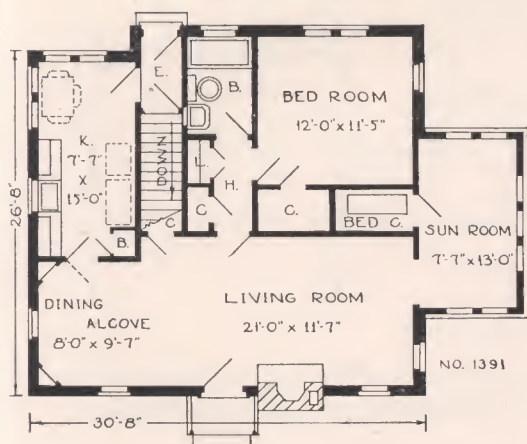
Secure complete plans from
your dealer or
L. F. Garlinghouse Co.,
Topeka, Kansas.



No. 1369—Grooved vertical siding is used for the front exterior of this unusual, but very attractive design. Regular siding is used on other elevations. The large living room with its dining alcove is especially lovely. The downstairs bedroom may be used as a library, if desired. The complete plans show six rooms, two baths, closets and a full basement with recreation room.

Cubic Feet: Basement . . . 8,064 First Floor . . . 8,368
Second Floor . . . 6,336

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list . \$20.00
Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00

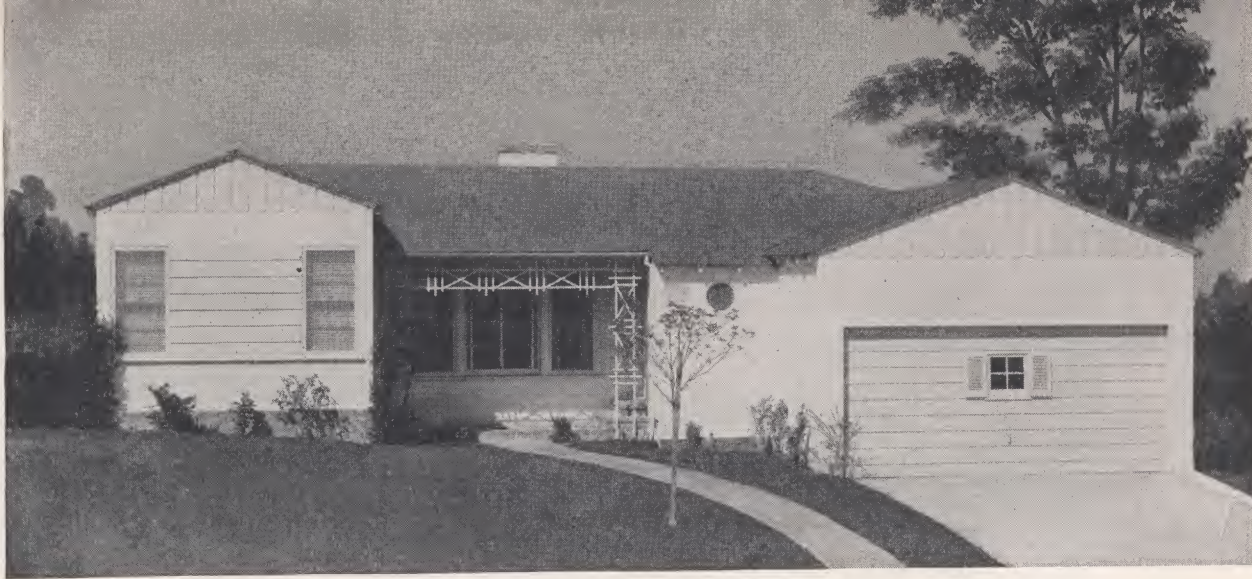


No. 1391—Below—a small, practical, and inexpensive cottage to build. The exterior of brick veneer, is very attractive. The floor plan shows three rooms and sun room with five-room efficiency.

Cubic Feet: Basement . . . 7,504 First Floor . . . 7,973

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list . \$12.50
Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00





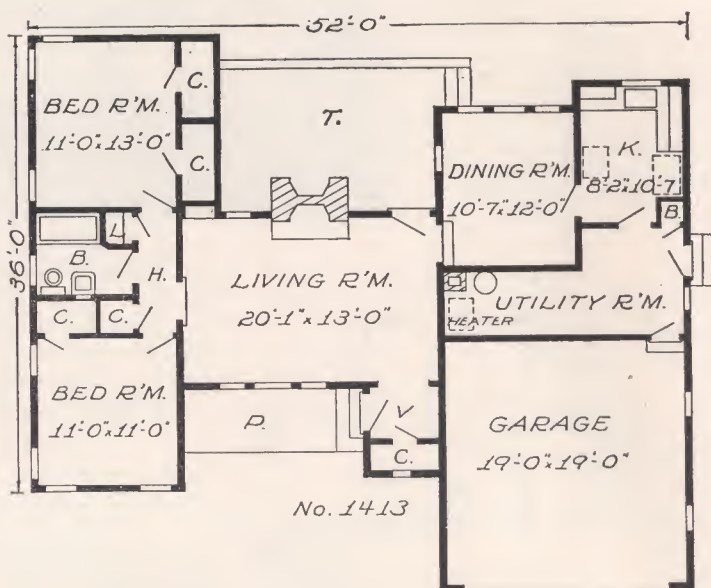
No. 1413—A beautiful small ranch house type of cottage. The fireplace opening on the terrace is a delightful feature. Five lovely rooms, bath, closets, utility room with heater space and double garage are shown by the plan. Exterior walls are a combination of stucco and siding.

Cubic Feet:

First Floor	10,098
Garage	3,200

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$15.00

Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00

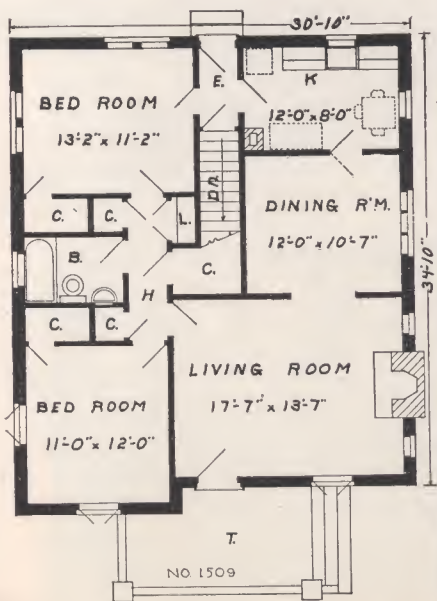


No. 1509—An exceptionally attractive small brick veneer cottage. The gables are shown stuccoed, however, siding or shingles will be quite as attractive, if preferred. The floor plan shows five very conveniently arranged rooms, bath and closets.

Cubic Feet: Basement	7,193	First Floor	8,158
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Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$12.50

Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00



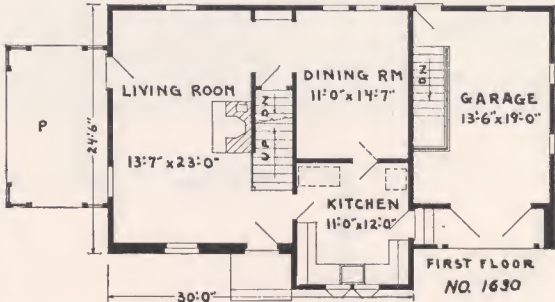
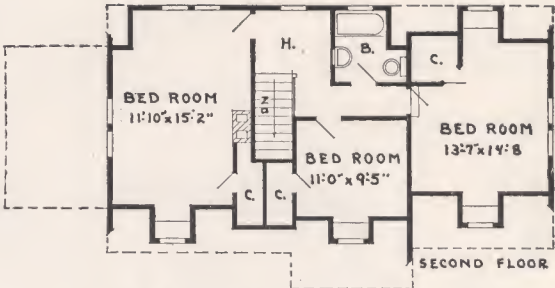
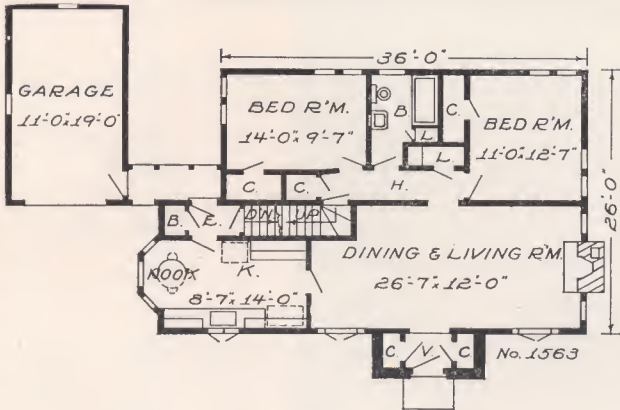
No. 1563—A great deal of house at small cost is shown by this very attractive design. Four rooms with five-room efficiency, bath, closets, and garage are shown. By slight alteration one room and bath may be finished on the second floor. This home is frame construction with stone being used as a facing around entrance.

- Cubic Feet:
- Basement . . . 8,592
 - First Floor . . . 9,129
 - Attic . . . 5,370
 - Garage . . . 1,920
- Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list . . . \$15.00
- Duplicate sets with original order . . Per set, \$5.00

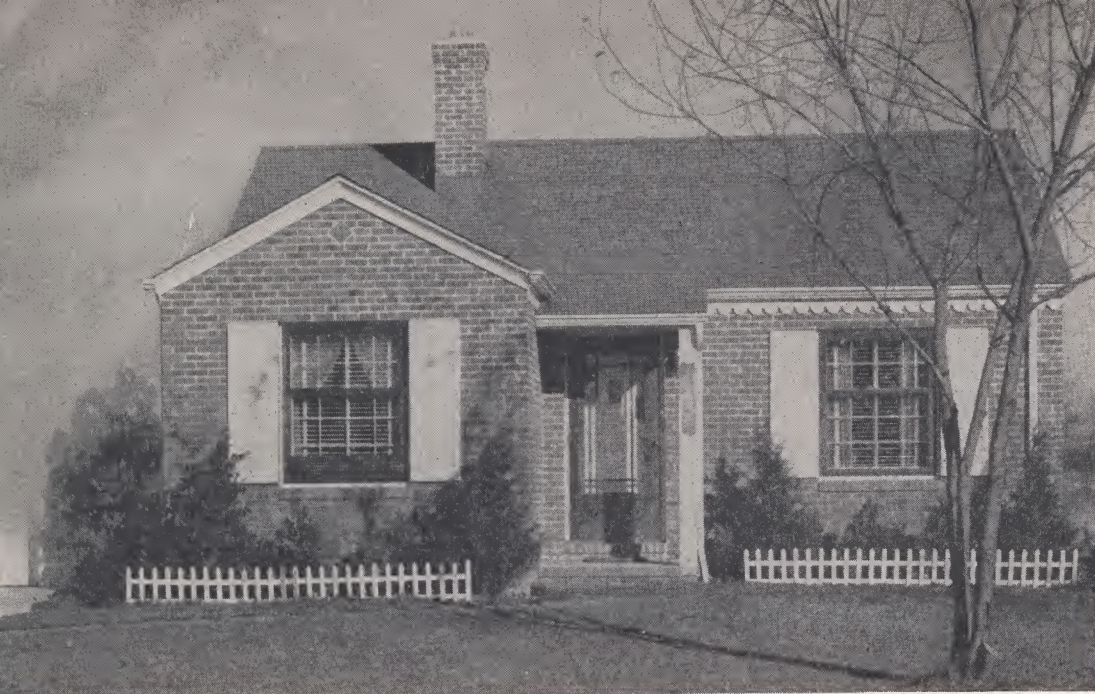


Below — No. 1630 —
An unusual type of Cape Cod cottage. The exterior is covered with wide siding and rock veneer. The floor plan is excellent and very conveniently arranged, showing six fine rooms, bath, closets and garage.

- Cubic Feet:
- Basement 5,985
 - First Floor 6,783
 - Second Floor 6,872
- Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list . . . \$17.50
- Duplicate sets with original order . . . Per set, 5.00



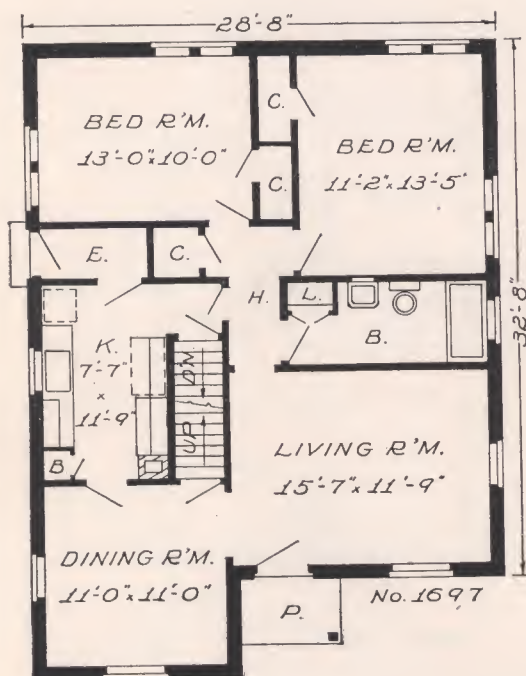
A good plan and a well defined contract are important; "Early understandings make long friendships."



At Left — **No. 1697** — A beautiful little brick veneer cottage. An exceptionally convenient arrangement of five lovely rooms, bath and closets is shown. The stairways lead to a large attic which if slightly altered may be finished into one room and bath, and a full basement. This home may be built quite economically.

Cubic Feet:

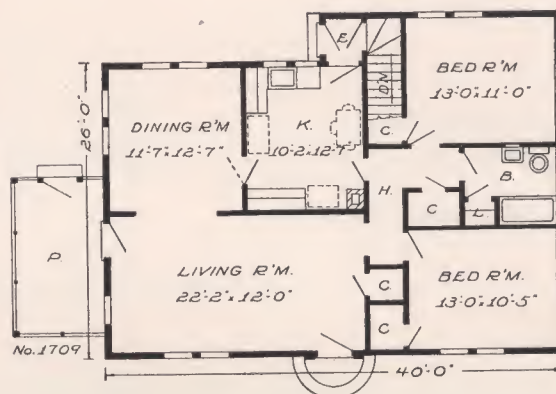
Basement	7,896
First Floor	8,390
Attic	4,935



Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$12.50

Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00

Below—**No. 1709**—Here is one of our loveliest little cottages. There are five large rooms, bath and closets shown. The stairs lead to a full basement with a recreation room. Exterior walls are frame with wood siding.



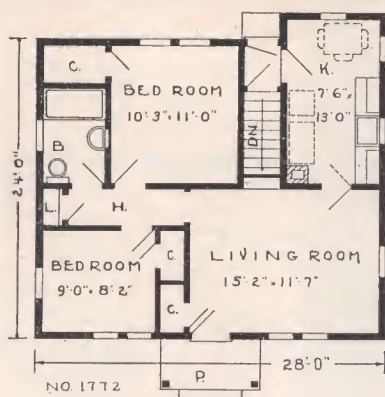
Cubic Feet:

Basement	8,992
First Floor	9,554

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$15.00

Duplicate sets with original order Per set, \$5.00

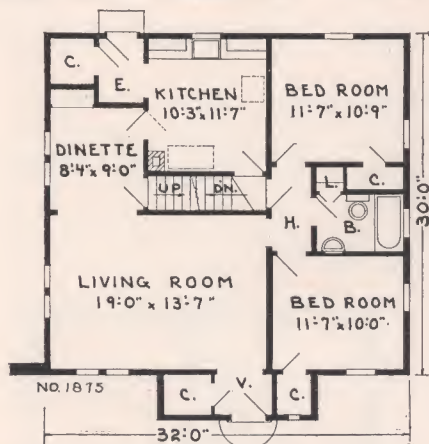




At Right—No. 1772—A very practical and economical cottage to build. It is especially convenient and there is not an inch of waste space in the four rooms. A full basement is shown by the complete plans. Wood siding is used on exterior walls.

Cubic Feet:

Basement 5,520
 First Floor 5,865
 Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications,
 lumber and mill list \$12.50
 Duplicate sets with original order . Per set, 5.00



Below—No. 1890—This cottage of brick veneer construction is very attractive and interesting with its large terrace in front and cut stone trim around the door. An excellent floor plan of five compact rooms, bath and numerous closets is shown. With minor alterations, one room and bath may be finished on second floor.

Cubic Feet:

Basement 10,536
 First Floor 11,195
 Attic 5,927
 Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications,
 lumber and mill list \$15.00
 Duplicate sets with original order . . Per set, 5.00



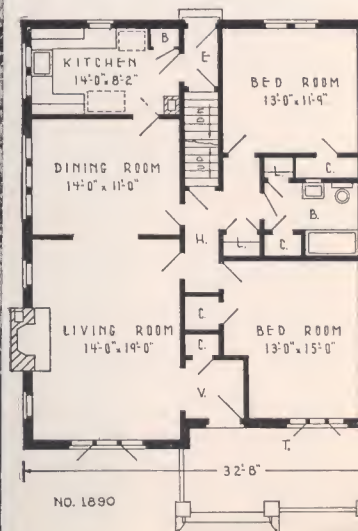
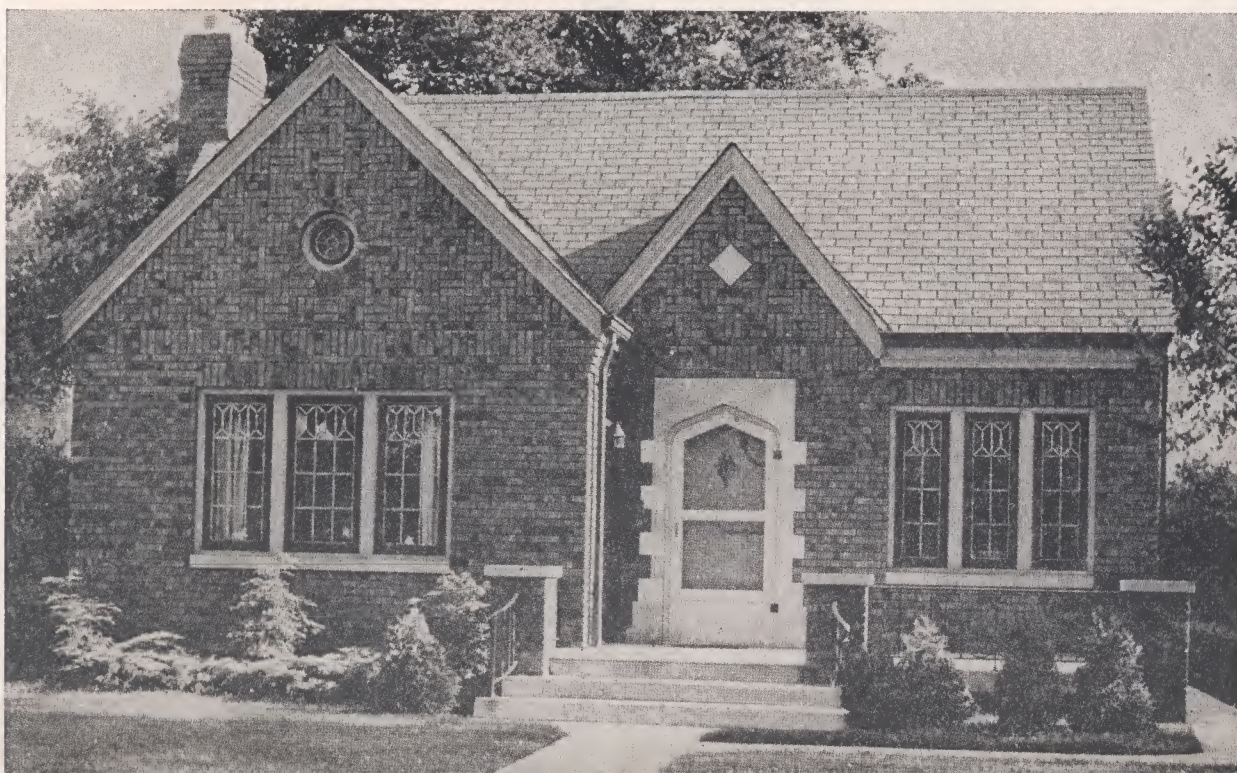
Above—No. 1875—A lovely little cottage of five rooms. An excellent plan, economical to build and a very popular type of design. The very large attic may be finished if desired. Outside walls are of frame construction with siding being used on all elevations.

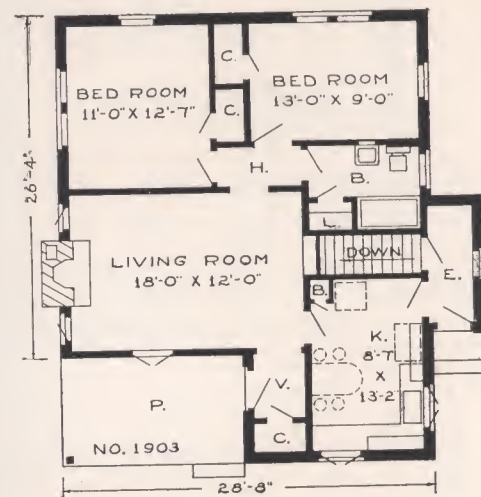
Cubic Feet:

Basement . . . 7,360 First Floor . . . 10,160 Attic . . . 4,752

Complete plans as shown
 or reversed, specifications,
 lumber and mill
 list \$12.50

Duplicate sets with original
 order . . Per set, 5.00





No. 1903—The plans for this very attractive little cottage show four lovely rooms, bath, closets and a full basement. An interesting feature is the compact kitchen with its dining space. Outside walls are brick veneer, with siding on inside wall of porch and gables.

Cubic Feet: Basement . . 7,576 First Floor . . 8,050

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$12.50

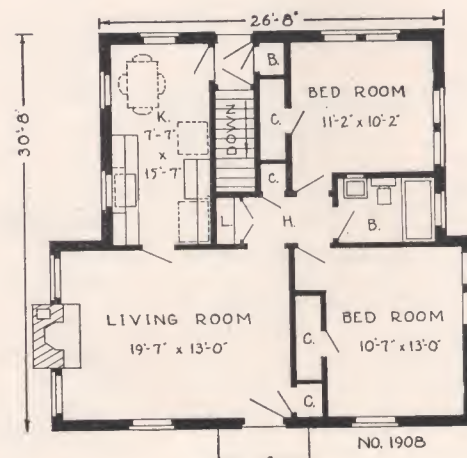
Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00

No. 1908—The exterior of this cottage is quite plain but the use of the long shuttered windows and colonial doorway, add dignity and the result is very gratifying. Four lovely rooms with five-room efficiency is shown. Exterior walls are brick veneer.

Cubic Feet: Basement . . 7,416 First Floor . . 7,880

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$12.50

Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00



No. 2023—This is one of our loveliest Western designs and it takes the form of a ranch house. There are six large rooms, bath, closets, utility room and garage shown by the floor plan. These rooms are compactly arranged and all rooms and garage except the utility room open directly into the hall. One of the bed rooms may be used as a library or den if desired. Heater space is allowed in the hall. Wood siding is used on all outside walls.

Cubic Feet:

First Floor . . . 13,362
Garage . . . 1,920

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list . . . \$15.00

Duplicate sets with original order . . . Per set, 5.00

No. 2041—This lovely little cottage of three rooms has the convenience and efficiency of five rooms. The complete plans show a full basement, which may be omitted; if not needed. Construction is frame; wood siding being used on all exterior walls.

Cubic Feet:

Basement . . . 5,056
First Floor . . . 5,372

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list . . . \$15.00

Duplicate set with original order . . . Per set, 5.00

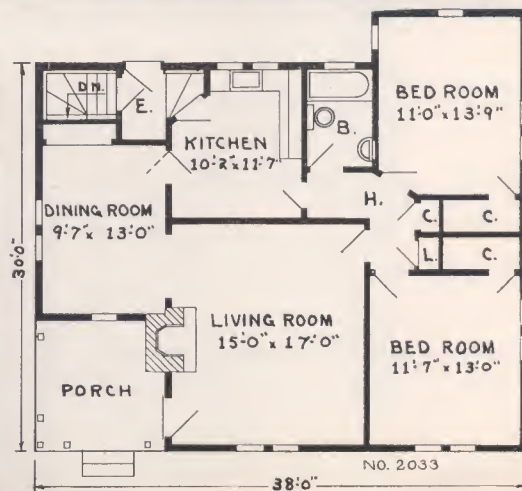
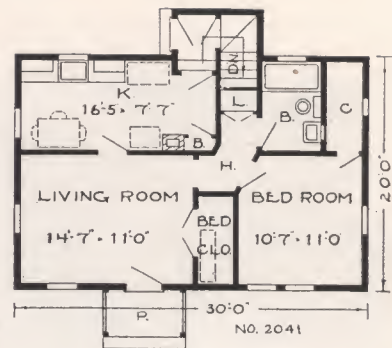
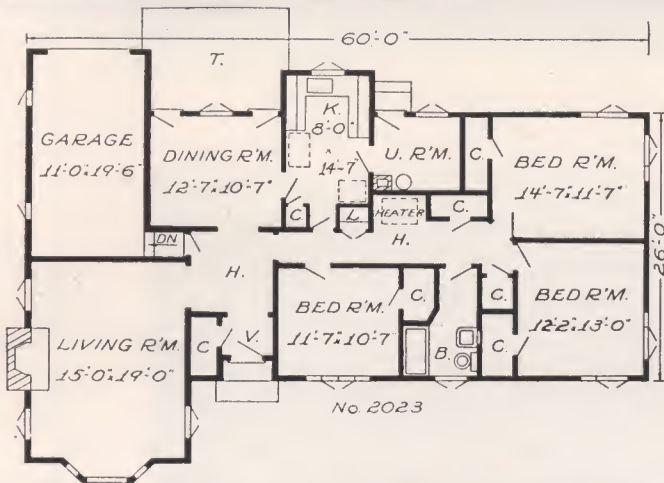
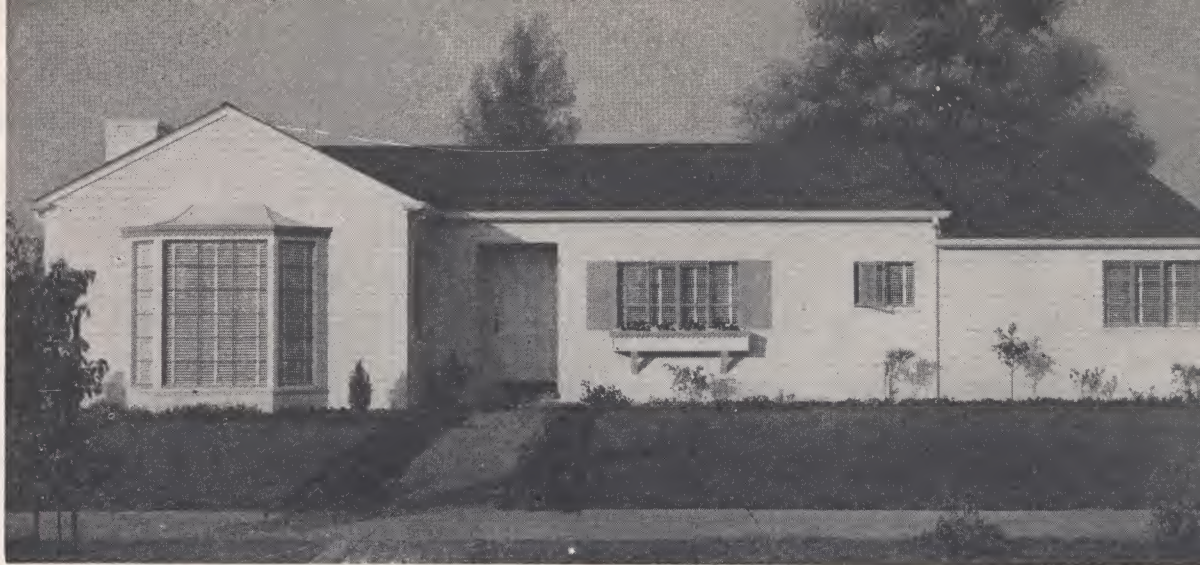
Below—No. 2033—A very attractive and conveniently arranged colonial cottage of frame construction, with five rooms, bath, closets, and a full basement.

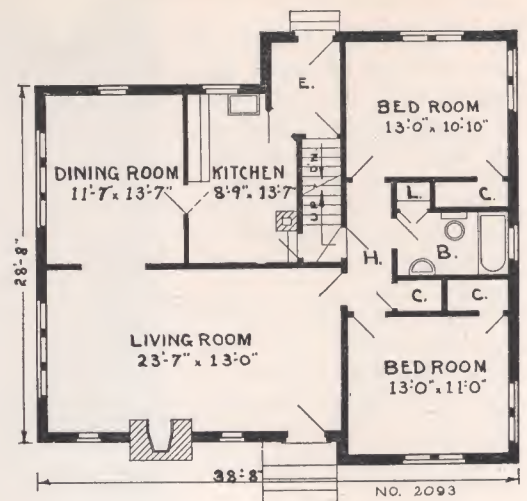
Cubic Feet:

Basement . . . 7,680
First Floor . . . 9,248

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list . . . \$15.00

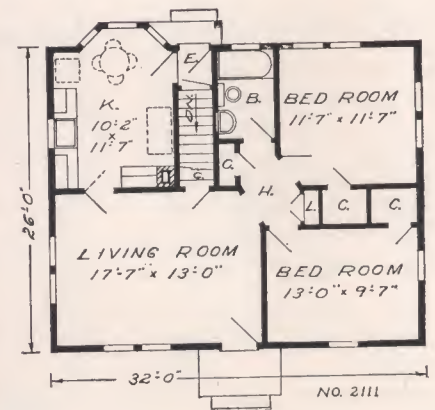
Duplicate sets with original order . . . Per set, 5.00





No. 2093—A brick veneer cottage of five excellent rooms. With minor alteration in design, two rooms and bath may be finished on the second floor, if desired.

Cubic Feet: Basement	9,000	First Floor	10,200
Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list			\$15.00
Duplicate sets with original order			Per set, 5.00

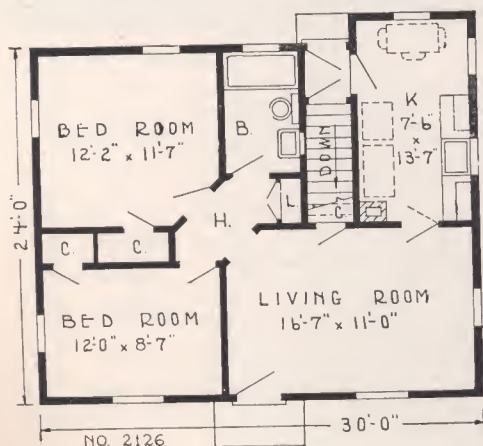


No. 2111—This lovely little cottage has a large living room, kitchen with dinette space, two excellent bed rooms, bath, closets, and a full basement. Wood siding is used on all exterior walls.

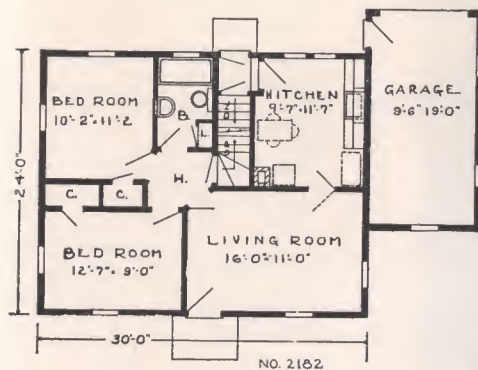
Cubic Feet: Basement	6,330	First Floor	7,174
Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list			\$12.50
Duplicate sets with original order			Per set, 5.00

No. 2126—A neat and attractive cottage, of frame construction, that is practical and economical to build. It makes a very convenient home in which to live.

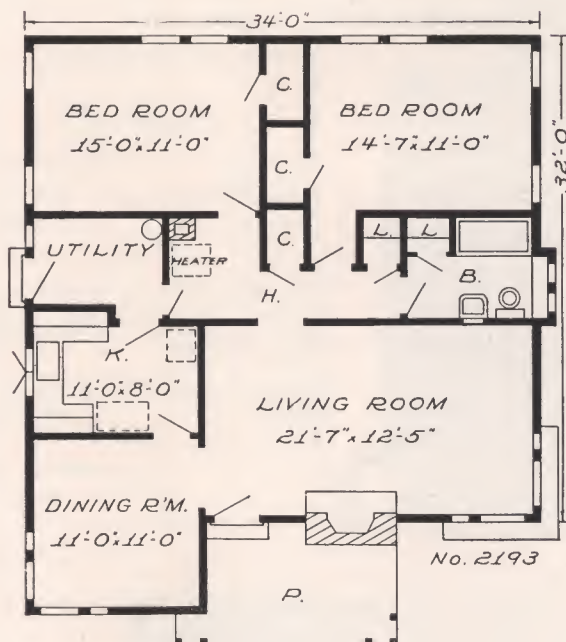
Cubic Feet: Basement	5,904	First Floor	6,273
Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list			\$15.00
Duplicate sets with original order			Per set, 5.00



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Topeka, Kansas.



No. 2182—A charming design of simple lines and excellent proportions. Four lovely rooms with five-room efficiency are shown. If desired, with slight alteration in design, one room and bath may be finished on second floor. Exterior walls are frame covered with wood siding. The garage may be omitted.



Cubic Feet:

Basement	5,760
First Floor	6,120
Attic	3,600
Garage	1,600

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$12.50

Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00

No. 2193—Here is another beautiful little Western type cottage. The plan shows large rooms compactly and economically arranged to give the maximum of comfort and convenience for the least expenditure. There are five rooms, bath, closets and utility room. Heater space is allowed in the hall. Outside walls are frame covered with metal lath and stucco.

Cubic Feet:

First Floor	9,860
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Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$12.50

Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00



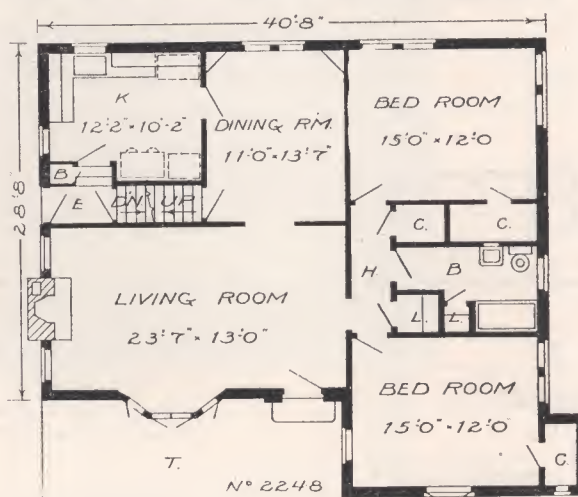
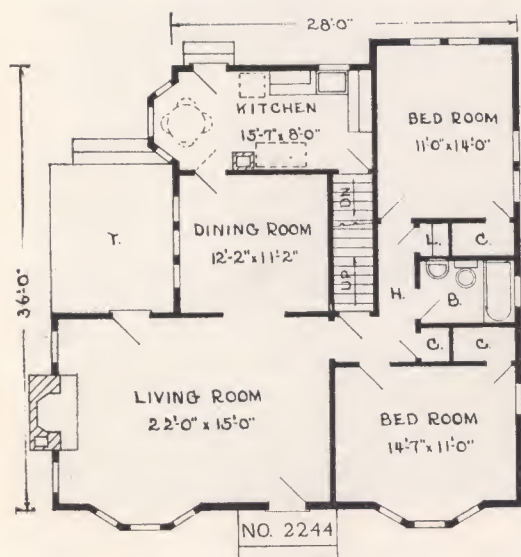


No. 2244—This beautiful cottage of frame construction, is one that will attract much favorable comment wherever it may be located. The exterior is exceedingly attractive, the interior is exceptionally well planned and a great deal of convenience is found. The plans show a full basement with a recreation room, a large living room, dining room, kitchen with breakfast nook, two large bed rooms, bath and closets and a large attic for storage.

Cubic Feet:	
Basement . . .	9,824
First Floor . . .	10,438
Attic	4,912

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list . \$15.00
Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00

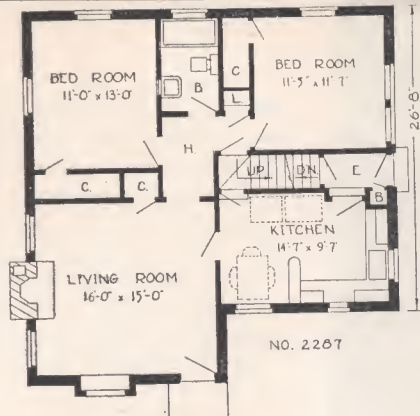
No. 2248—A lovely little house. The exterior is of frame veneered with brick. An excellent floor plan of five large rooms, bath, and closets is shown. A storage attic and a full basement are also provided in the complete plans.



Cubic Feet:	
Basement . . .	10,832
First Floor . . .	11,509
Attic	5,927

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list . . . \$15.00
Duplicate sets with original order . . . Per set, \$5.00





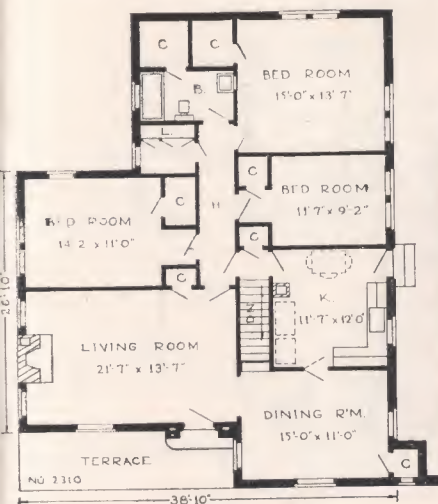
No. 2287—Four lovely rooms, bath, and closets, with five-room efficiency are shown. The dining nook separated from the kitchen by a serving bar is especially attractive. Stairs lead to attic which may, with minor alteration, be finished into one room, full bath and storage space. This home is frame construction, with brick veneer used throughout, except for siding in front gable.

Cubic Feet:

Basement 7,992
First Floor 8,492
Attic 4,990

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$12.50

Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00



Above—No. 2310—The very large windows add to the attractiveness of this lovely brick veneer design. The floor plan shows six large rooms consisting of living room, dining room, three bed rooms, bath and many closets.

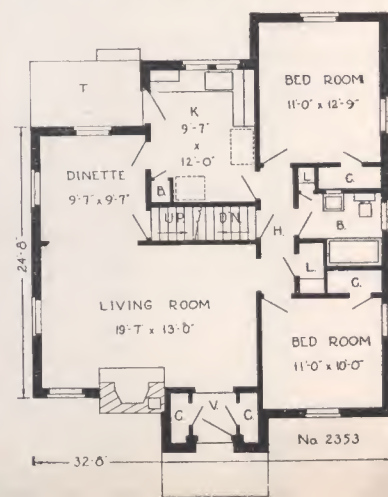
Cubic Feet: Basement 11,453 First Floor 12,980
Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$15.00
Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00



Below—No. 2353—This little brick cottage is especially beautiful with its wood front gables, and half timber effect. Five lovely rooms, bath and closets are shown by the floor plan. Attic space with minor alteration may be finished into one room and bath, if desired.

Cubic Feet: Basement 8,696
First Floor 9,240 Attic 5,435

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$12.50
Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00





No. 2386—A beautiful little cottage built of frame with a stone veneered entrance and a very attractive stone and brick fireplace flue. Five lovely rooms, bath and closets are shown. The hall stairs lead to a large attic where additional rooms may be added if desired.

Cubic Feet:

Basement . . . 9,024
First Floor . . . 9,588
Attic . . . 6,768

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$15.00

Duplicate sets with original order \$5.00

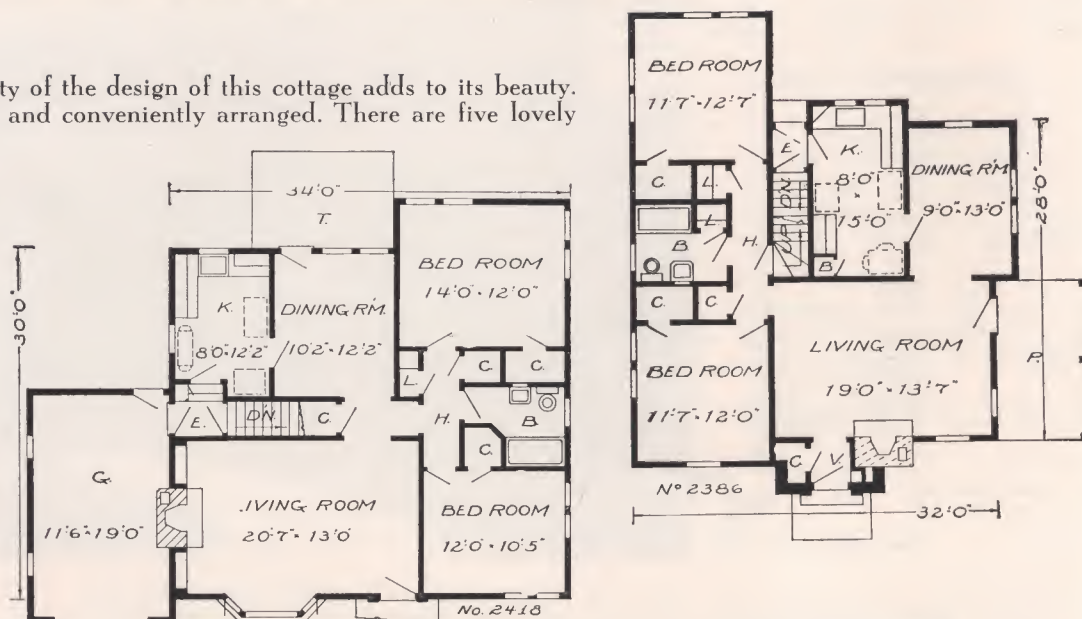
Below—**No. 2418**—The simplicity of the design of this cottage adds to its beauty. The rooms are well proportioned and conveniently arranged. There are five lovely rooms, bath, closets, garage and a full basement with a recreation room shown by the complete working plans. Construction is frame with wood siding, with stone facing under bay window.

Cubic Feet:

Basement . . . 8,768
First Floor . . . 9,316
Garage . . . 1,920

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list . . \$15.00

Duplicate sets with original order . . . Per set, \$5.00



Minor alterations in design and material substitutions can be handled by any competent builder, without going to the expense of making up special plans.



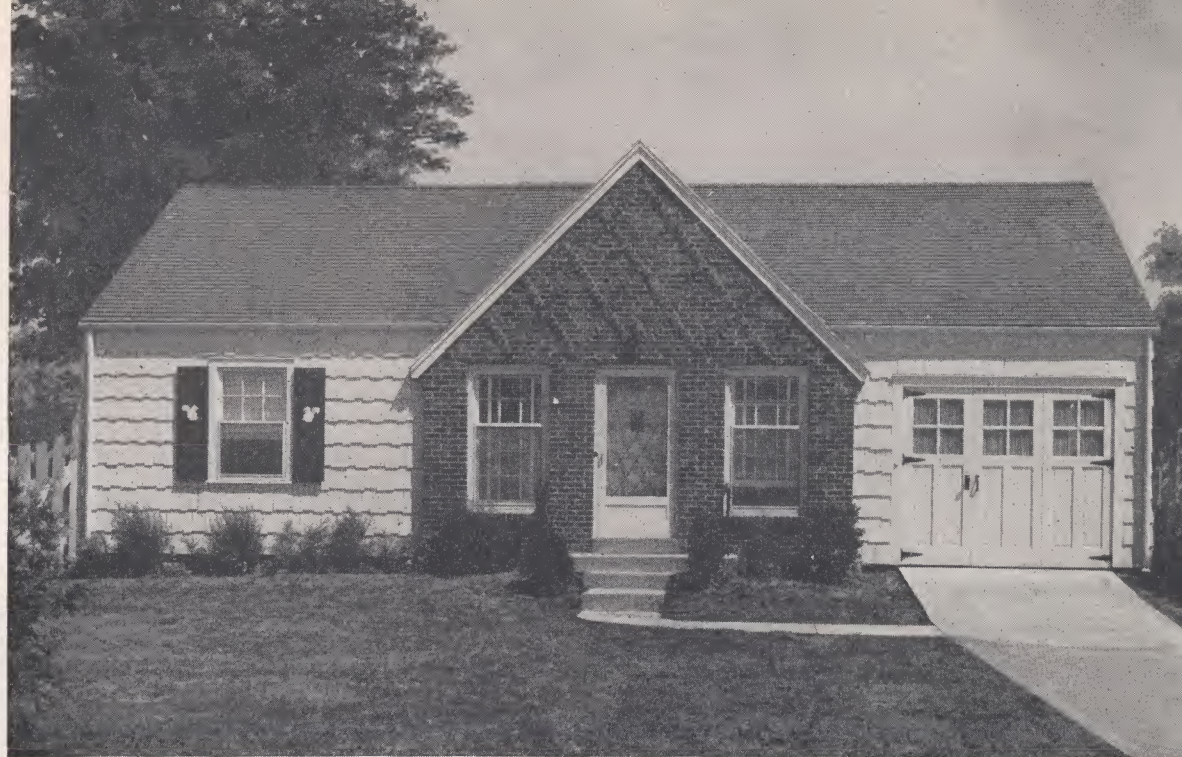
No. 2422—A lovely little cottage with an excellent arrangement of five rooms, bath, closets, and garage. The stairs from the dining room lead to an attic which, with minor alteration, may be finished into rooms, and the stairs from the entry lead to the basement. Exterior walls are frame covered with asbestos shingles, brick veneer is used on front gable.

Cubic Feet:

Basement	8,832
First Floor	9,384
Attic	6,770
Garage	1,920

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$15.00

Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00

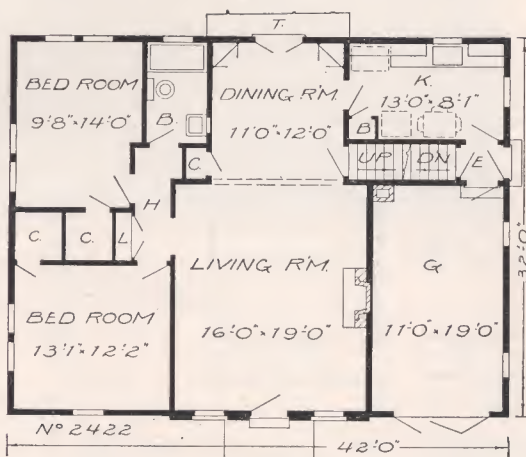


No. 2424—This is one of the most popular types of designs that we feature. It has a very beautiful exterior of wood shingles and irregular sidings, and an excellent plan arrangement showing five lovely rooms, bath, closets, storage attic, which, with minor alteration, may be finished into two rooms and bath, full basement, and a garage. The kitchen is especially well equipped.

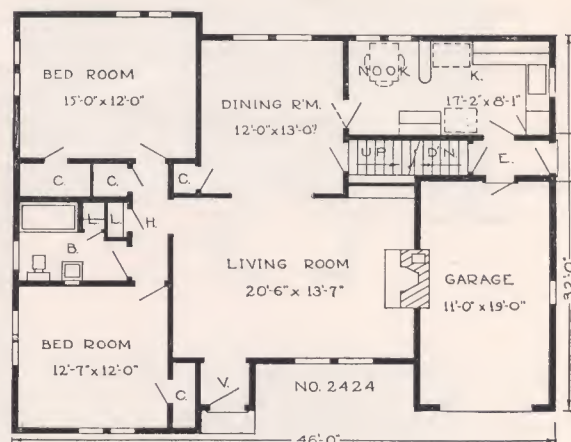
Cubic Feet:

Basement	9,952
First Floor	10,574
Attic	6,220
Garage	1,920

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$15.00
Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00



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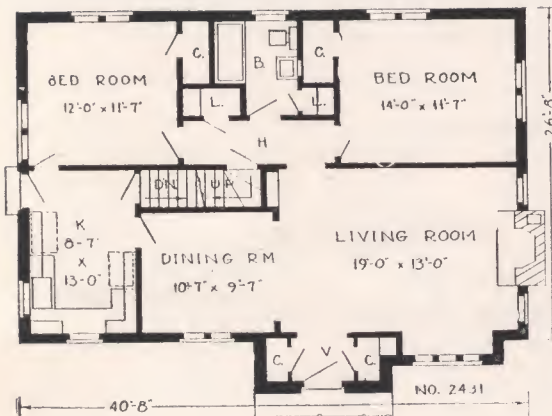
No. 2431—A very beautiful cottage is shown here. The construction is brick veneer over frame with a stone entrance and wood for the front gables. The room arrangement is excellent and economically planned. The complete plans show five rooms, bath, closets, an attic large enough, with minor alteration, for one room and bath, and a full basement.

Cubic Feet:

Basement . . .	9,352
First Floor . . .	9,937
Attic . . .	5,845

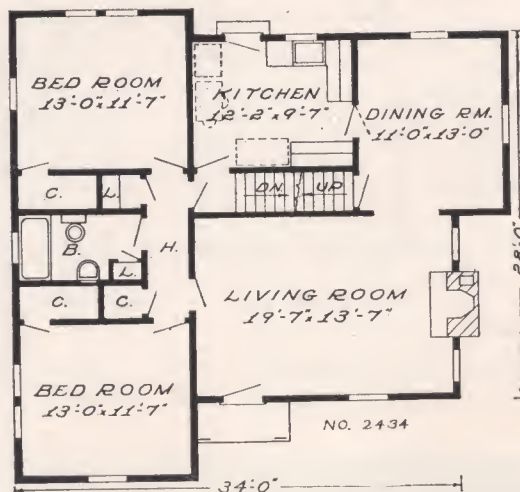
Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list . . . \$15.00

Duplicate sets with original order . . Per set, \$5.00



Minor alterations in design and material substitutions can be handled by any competent builder, without going to the expense of making up special plans.

No. 2434—A neat exterior of frame construction with a convenient arrangement for five rooms, bath and closets. A large attic, which with minor alteration, may be finished into two rooms and a bath, is reached by stairs from the dining room. The other stairs lead to a full basement.



Cubic Feet:

Basement . . .	8,400
First Floor . . .	9,520
Attic . . .	4,480

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list . . \$15.00

Duplicate sets with original order . . Per set, \$5.00



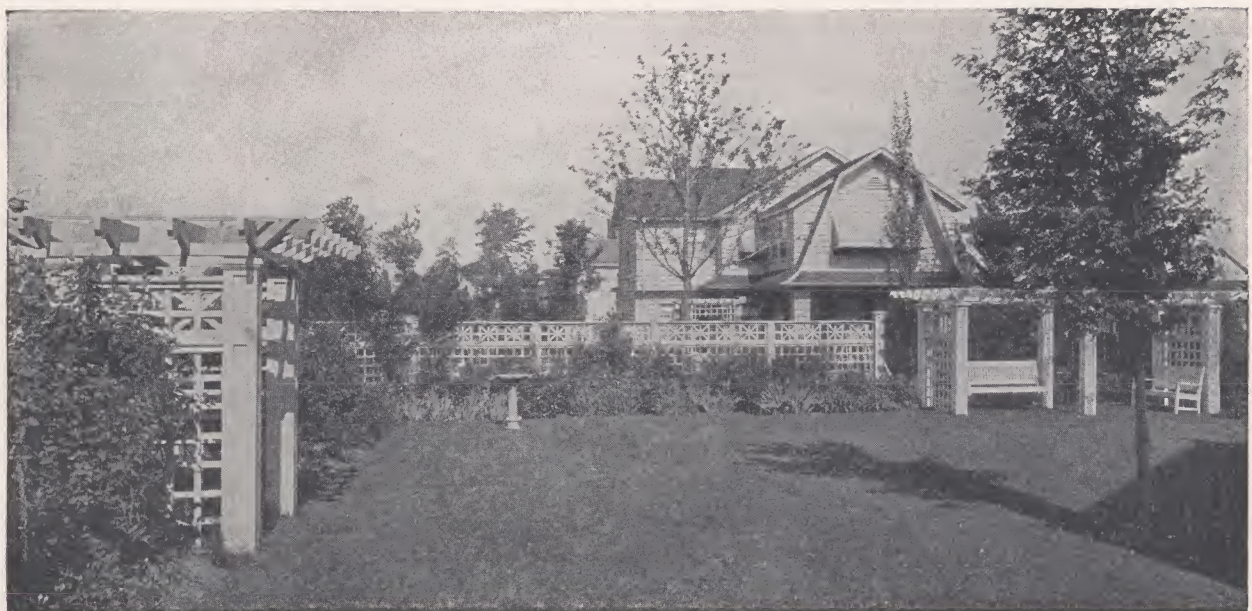
SUPPLEMENT

This 16-page supplement is added to this book because of its beautiful illustrations and practical information for the home maker and gardener.



A beautiful setting was chosen for this summer house with its pergola-wings and raised paved floor.

A beautiful lawn seat with a latticed arch and back.

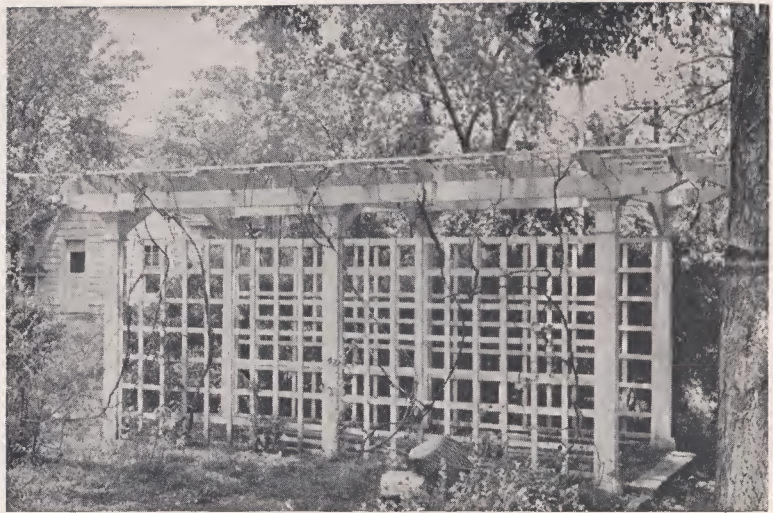


This lovely lawn has a beautiful fence for a background and is lined with inviting pergolas, seats, and lovely planting.



A brick wall forms the back for a square pool, above.

Right, above—is another beautiful pergola with trellised sides.



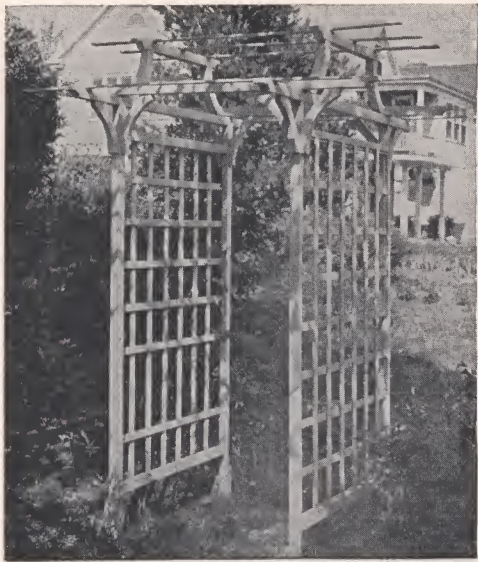
Right, below — Two comfortable garden seats sheltered by a wide arched trellis are placed beside the pool.



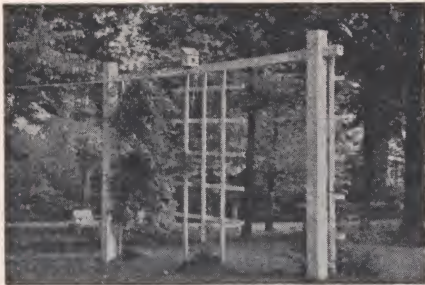
A beautiful gateway opening into the garden.



A beautifully landscaped garden, with a small lake, with many water plants.



Above—An outdoor dinette which anyone may have. Why not picnic in your own back yard?



Glorified clothes posts. Clothes posts may be trellised as shown at the left and made just as ornamental as they are useful.



An excellent treatment for a terraced garden. The wall forming the back of the pool with steps on each side and the arbor in the rear with its ornamental seat make this garden a most inviting spot in which to loiter.



A stone nook makes an ornamental corner for the garden.



A substantial pergola with seats and an unusually attractive fence add to the beauty of the garden.



Let's have a small rustic bridge over the little stream at the foot of the garden.

This small pool and fountain will add much to the garden.



A pathway leads through an arched rose arbor to a pretentious trellised summer house where cool restfulness awaits. The beautiful garden seat is a welcome addition to the group.



Stretching Screen Wire

One of the best ways of stretching screen wire is as follows: Lay two screen frames on a floor and put wood blocks approximately 2 inches in thickness under the outer end of each frame. Lay the wire in place and tack it across the outer ends of both frames. Then, remove the blocks and place weights on the frames to press them to the floor, thus stretching the wire. Tack the wire all around the edge and cut it in the middle with a pair of old scissors or tin snips to separate the two frames.

Way to Stop Stair Squeaking



Here is a good way to stop stair squeaking. All that is required is to remove the molding and drive short lengths of shingles under the stair treads.

High Points on Kitchen Planning

First, last and all the time, in planning and equipping a kitchen, think about the work to be done in it. If building or remodeling a kitchen, make it oblong with no more floor space than actually needed. Spaciousness is paid for in miles of extra steps. Study the relation of the kitchen to the rest of the house. Make a direct connection from the kitchen to dining room in the common wall between them. See to it that there is easy access to the front and back doors, to the telephone, to the stairs, to the cellar and to the second floor. Arrange for adequate ventilation and for good lighting. Select finishes for floor, walls and woodwork that are durable, suitable in color and can be kept clean easily. Group all equipment, large and small, into compact work centers for preparation of raw food, cooking, serving, clearing away and dishwashing and any other of the activities done regularly in the

kitchen. Arrange these groups from left to right following the order in which the various jobs are done. The kitchen is above all else a place to prepare and serve food. Limit it to this use if possible, and arrange for laundering and such work to be done in another place.

Door Knob Repair

When the threads in a door knob are worn so they no longer hold, drill a hole through and insert a small stove bolt.

Covering Furnace Registers

In homes having hot air furnaces, fastening screen wire to the inside of the registers will keep children from dropping in small objects such as marbles, tops, etc.

Window Washing Aid

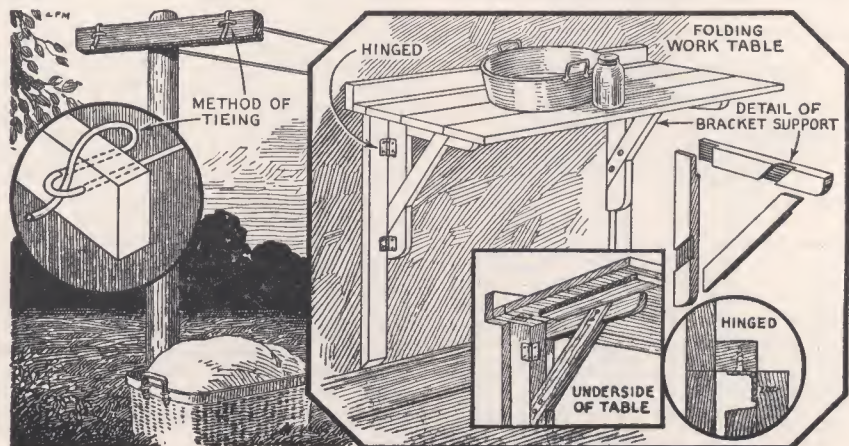
You'll find that an auto windshield wiper blade can be used to good advantage as a squeegee when washing the windows of your home. The blade can be put back on the car without any trouble when the job is finished.

Laying Shingles

Shingles always swell when wet and should be laid about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch apart to prevent warping. Expose less than half the length and use only copper or galvanized nails.

Anchoring Clothesline

The sketch below shows a method of fastening the ends of a clothesline which permits easy adjustment. You simply drill holes in the cross member and run the lines through, as indicated in the detail.



Tip On Roof Patching

An artificial weathered appearance for new shingles used in patching an old roof can be obtained by applying a stain made up of half turpentine, half linseed oil and enough burnt umber or lamp black to give the liquid the proper tint.

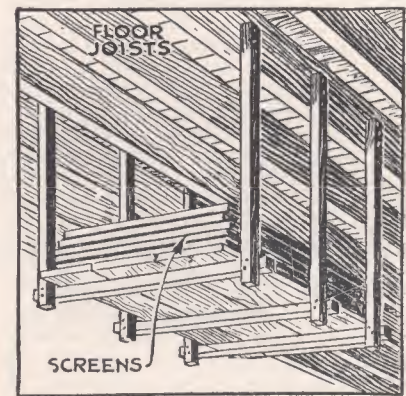
Ladder Safeguard

When using a ladder on soft ground it's a good idea to nail a board across the ends of the legs to keep it from sinking into the soil.

Cleaning Gas Stove Burners

Place the burners in an enamel pan containing a strong hot lye solution. Boil for about ten minutes, then rinse in clear water and dry.

Place to Put Screens

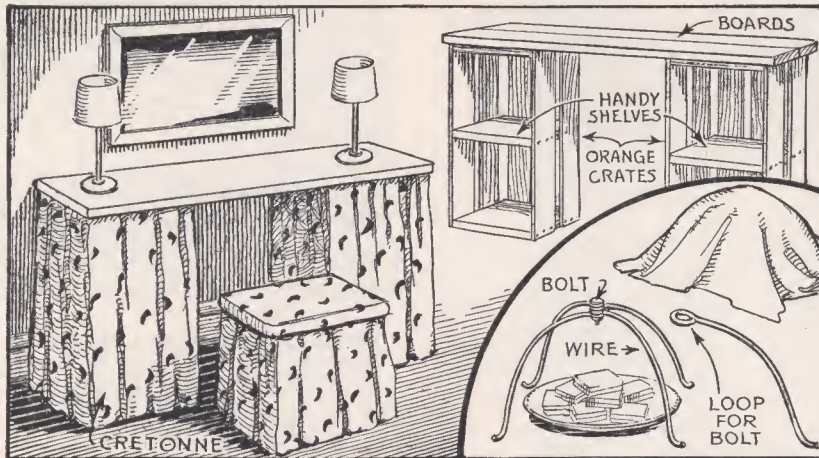


To get the maximum wear out of window screens it is necessary to take good care of them during the winter months. The sketch shows a rack you can build in a few minutes that will provide storage space year after year.

Folding Work Table

Intended for a crowded kitchen or workshop where room is limited, the table illustrated below will come in handy for a "thousand-and-one" various purposes. When not in use, the hinged brackets are swung underneath, allowing the top to fold against the wall. The size of the table depends on the space available and the kind of lumber at hand.

DRESSING TABLE YOU CAN MAKE



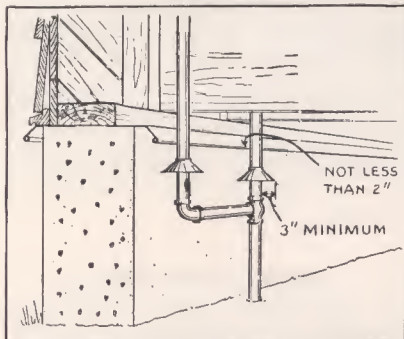
See the attractive dressing table shown above? All you need to construct this table is a couple of orange crates, some boards for the top, cretonne or other suitable cloth to form a "skirt" for the crates, and a small quantity of paint. The orange crates are stood on end, the top nailed securely and both the top and crates carefully sanded and painted to harmonize with other bedroom furnishings. When the paint is dry, the cretonne is tacked in place, completing the job.

The seat consists of a box, seat pad and covering of the same material used on the table.

Rack Keeps Cloth Out of Dishes

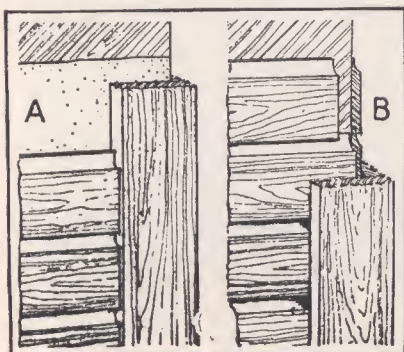
In cases where food is left on the table, a wire rack as illustrated in the detail will come in mighty handy to keep the cloth from coming in contact with the various dishes. "Pa" can make one from No. 9 wire in a short time.

Metal Shield Keeps Out Termites



Strips of non-corrosive metal, firmly inserted at the top of a foundation wall, projecting four inches beyond the wall and bent downward as shown, provide an effective barrier against termites. Where pipes enter the soil directly, without passing through concrete, as in an unexcavated part beneath a building, termite shields for the pipes are highly desirable.

Applying Corner Boards



In applying wood siding there is a right way and a wrong way to put on the corner boards. Drawing A shows the right way to install a corner board. The board rests directly on the sheathing itself, being separated from it by building paper only. Ends of the siding should butt directly against the corner board and they should be painted. Applying corner boards as shown will prevent the formation of small water storage pockets at the joint. Drawing B shows the wrong way to install corner boards. Applying a corner board to the siding rather than nailing it to the sheathing is poor practice as it allows water to seep into the pocket made by the moulded top of the siding which runs under the corner board.

Renewing Linoleum Surface

By applying a coat of floor enamel and daubing on paint of a contrasting color with a sponge to form a mottled effect, you can make faded linoleum look almost like new. First, wash the linoleum with soap and water to remove all traces of grease and dirt. Then, apply a coat of enamel being sure to get an even covering over the entire surface. As soon as this dries, you can start with the stippling. Trim a sponge so it is flat on one side and moisten it with warm water. Dip the sponge in a shallow container of the paint you wish to use for stippling, then proceed to daub it on the newly-painted surface. Better still, experiment on a piece of scrap linoleum or cardboard until you get the knack of forming attractive designs. When the stipple coat is dry, you can put on a coat of linoleum varnish or wax, if desired.

Improved Storm Door

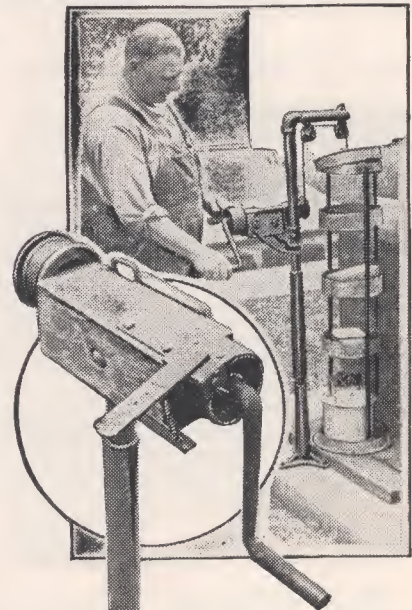
Tacking a piece of linoleum or Flex-O-Glass outside of a screen door converts it into a practical storm door. If desired, you can let the screen stay on all winter because the linoleum will protect it from the weather.

Question: Does it take more coal to heat a furnace or stove that has a coil in it for heating water?

Answer: Yes, to heat water in a range boiler or tank by means of a coil requires a good deal of the heat of the fuel burned. Make a careful checkup. If the water is kept at a hotter temperature than actually required, or if more water is heated than needed, a smaller coil should be used.

When taking down a furnace smoke pipe, it's a good idea to slip large paper bags over the ends of the pipe to catch the dirt and soot.

Well Cooler Has Unique Hoist

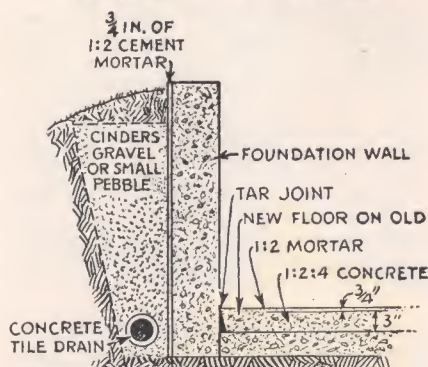


The well food cooler shown in the photos which is just the thing for a cottage without a refrigerator lowers butter, cream, fresh berries, etc., in five metal trays even down to the water level and has a unique hoist that permits stopping the unit at any desired level. The cooler rides up and down inside a galvanized iron pipe eliminating danger of spilling the contents. Small steel cable runs from the top of the hoist through two pulleys and winds on a drum which is operated with a crank. On the crank end of the shaft is a small diameter, wide pulley onto which is fitted a sheet metal brake. A coil spring keeps the brake in contact with pulley except when the level is raised by hand.

Using Warped Window Sash

When it is necessary to use a warped window sash, generally about the only thing that can be done with it is to remove the glass, fasten the sash to the sill permanently with screws or heavy nails, then insert the panes of glass after the sash has been pulled into its proper shape.

Stopping Water Seepage



Here are several suggestions for repairing leaky basements and cellars, for the benefit of those who live in localities where such trouble is experienced.

Two Towel Holders

Either a spring-type clothespin, or the paper clamp from a loose leaf notebook, properly nailed to the wall makes a handy towel hanger.

Tip on Using Linseed Oil

In mixing paint, raw linseed oil should be used on jobs where it is desirable to have the oil penetrate into the wood and boiled oil when you want the greater portion of the coating to remain on the surface of the wood.

Suspending Sacks from Rafters

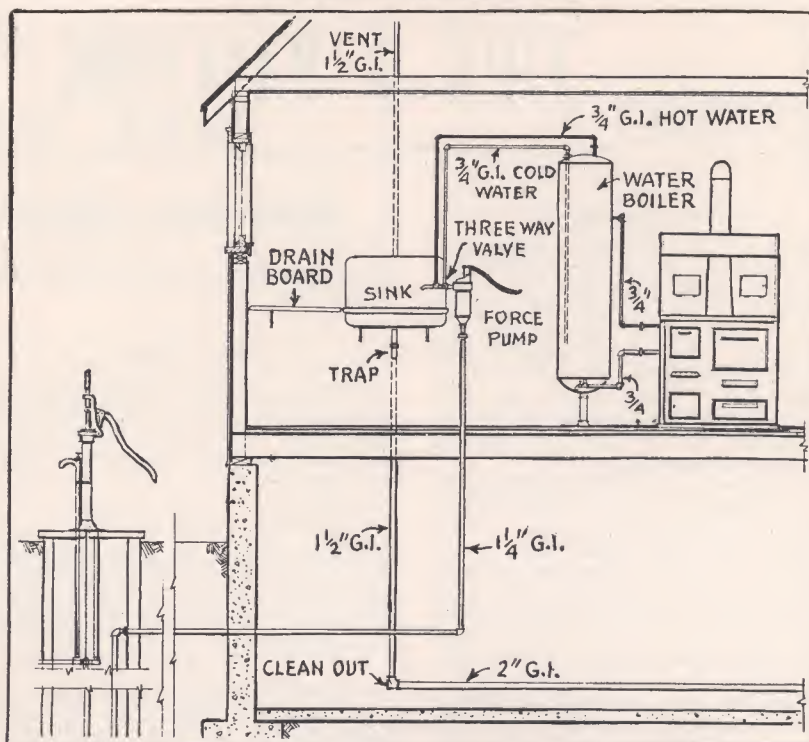


Desiring to store garden seed, etc. overhead in his garage in such a way that it would be easy to put up and get down, one home owner fitted each sack with a double-loop hook made of No. 9 wire, as shown. Nails were driven into the rafters and a quantity of hooks made up and hung on a nail just inside the door so they would be ready for immediate use.

Insulating Furnace Pipes

One reason why your fuel bill is too big may be that you are burning too much fuel to heat your cellar, and not enough to keep the rooms warm where the family lives. A thorough study of heat wastes in the cellar brought out some rather surprising things. For example, it was found that a great deal of

INEXPENSIVE WATER SYSTEM



Every housewife appreciates hot and cold water in the kitchen. Here is a system that can be "rigged up" by the home handyman for homes, cottages, etc. at small expense. Parts needed are: a hot water front or back for stove or range, a 30-gallon water boiler, a 3 way valve, a faucet for draining the system and the necessary pipe. With this system either cold or hot water may be drawn from the same faucet, the 3-way valve being marked to indicate the ports that are open. For the cold water, place valve in position with the top port closed. With the valve in this position, cold water can be pumped directly from the source to the sink. For hot water, place the valve in position with the top and bottom ports open. Then

by operating the pump the cold water is forced through the supply pipe into the lower part of the tank and the hot water forced out from the top of the tank.

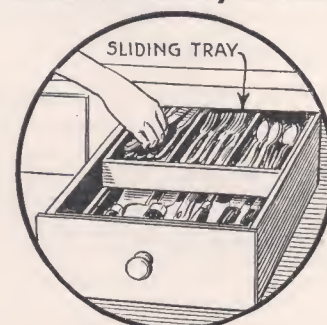
Ordinarily there is little danger of the water freezing in this system if the same precautions are taken as when complete plumbing is installed. The system should always be drained if the house is left vacant during severe winter weather. When in use, the tank should be kept filled to secure the best circulation of water and to avoid damage to the hot-water front or coils. Any steam which may be generated will pass out through the hot-water pipe, which is always open to the air.

"insulation" that is put on warm-air furnace pipes is actually worse than no covering at all for these pipes. Careful measurement of heat losses shows that bare, bright, clean tin pipes lost a smaller amount of heat than the same pipes did if covered with one or even two layers of thin asbestos paper. It took at least a 1/4-inch thickness of asbestos insulation to keep the heat in as well as a bright metal surface.

Locating Roof Leaks

Small holes in a house roof can generally be found by going into the attic on a bright sunny day, covering all windows with a heavy cardboard, then looking around to see where the light enters. By inserting a piece of baling wire in each of the holes they can be located quickly when you're on the roof ready to make the necessary repairs.

Shelf for Cutlery Drawer



Deep cutlery drawers in the kitchen cabinet can be made much more useful by fitting them with sliding trays for small items, as indicated in the sketch. A little ingenuity on the part of the home mechanic will be required to make trays that fit.



TIPS on PAINTING

Paint Selection

When you select paint for the walls of your home, do you have trouble trying to decide whether to buy high gloss, semi-gloss, flat or cold water paint? Here's a bit of information that may help you. A high gloss paint is most serviceable. It provides a hard, smooth surface that is easily cleaned and sheds water quickly. Such a finish stands lots of washing and is best for kitchens, pantries and bathrooms.

Semi-gloss paint has enough gloss to give adequate light reflection and is easily washed but will seldom stand repeated washing like high gloss paint. Walls finished in flat paints possess no gloss and are a little less durable than those covered with semi-gloss paint, but provide a soft, velvety tone. Flat and semi-gloss paints are best for living room, dining rooms and bedrooms.

Kalsomine and casein paints are known as water paints, because the ingredients are mixed with water instead of oil. Both are economical to buy, easy and quick to apply. Kalsomine may be cleaned with wall paper cleaner and casein paint with wall paper cleaner or mild soap and water. Casein paints are not washable in the complete sense of oil paints and are not generally recommended for walls that must be frequently cleaned. The most practical use for kalsomine is on ceilings.

Mixing Paint

Paint in small cans usually can be mixed by vigorously shaking the can before opening it. In quantities of a half gallon or more, the liquid portion of the paint should be poured off and the pigment thoroughly stirred. Then, pour the liquid back into the can a little at a time, stirring constantly. Remove coarse particles by straining the paint through a fine-mesh wire screen or cheesecloth, before applying.

Removing Paint Spots

Spots of paint on cement can be softened so they are easy to remove by soaking them with a strong solution of ordinary washing soda.

Imitation Frosting on Windows

White lead paint can be used to make imitation frosting on bathroom or other windows where you want to obstruct the view from the outside. Reduce the white lead paste to the consistency of butter-milk, by adding turpentine. Clean and dry the glass, put a coat of the paint on the inside of the glass and stipple it with a wad of cheesecloth. It's not a bad idea to do a little practicing on odd pieces of glass before starting on your windows.

No More Dried-Up Putty

To keep putty from drying out, put it in the bottom of a glass jar and fill the jar with water.

Removing Paint Odor

Setting a couple of pails of water in a newly painted room will help a great deal in removing the paint odor.

Paint Kinks

Small rooms look larger when the woodwork is painted about the same shade as the walls. Using monotone rugs that cover the most of the floor space also helps.

A good crack filler for floors is made by mixing sawdust and waterproof casein glue. Old floors can often be made attractive by painting the floor around the edge of the rug and the baseboard the same color.

A pleasing combination of colors for a bedroom is: Peach for the walls, lighter tint of the same color for the ceiling and white for the woodwork.

When applying white enamel on dark furniture or colored walls, you'll find it will do a much better job of covering up the old finish if a little blue paint is mixed in it. It's best to experiment on rough stock to determine the quantity of blue paint required.

Painting Concrete Floors

Do you have trouble with a concrete floor which "dusts"? If so, wet it down with a solution of three pounds of zinc sulphate to a gallon of water. Pour on and work well into the concrete. Let dry, then brush clean. This treatment will bind together loose particles and make the surface hard again.

Don't paint a new concrete floor until it is at least six months old. It takes several months for concrete to thoroughly dry out and paint applied before the concrete is cured is very likely to peel off.

Removing White Spots

White spots on varnished tables caused by hot dishes can generally be removed by using powdered pumice and linseed oil, both of which can be obtained from almost any hardware store. Pour a little linseed oil into a small dish, add pumice to form a paste. Apply this mixture to the white spots with a soft cloth working with the grain of the wood. Finish the job with a good grade of furniture polish.

Better give your screens a coat of screen enamel this spring. One of the easiest ways to paint screen wire is to rub over it with a strip of old rug nailed on a piece of 1 in. board about 4 in. square.

Pouring a half in. layer of melted paraffin on top of a partly used can of paint will prevent the contents from evaporating until it is used.

On new buildings give knots a coat of orange shellac. Allow the shellac to dry at least four or five hours before applying paint.

Mixing White Lead Paint

HOW TO MIX WHITE LEAD PAINT			REPAINT WORK OUTSIDE WOOD (INCLUDING WOOD SHINGLES)	
INTERIOR PLASTER, WALLBOARD AND WOODWORK			FIRST COAT	FINISH COAT
	FIRST AND FINISH COATS (FLAT FINISH)			
	NO DRIER REQUIRED			
NEW WORK			BRICK, STUCCO, CONCRETE AND STONE	
USE PROPER PRIMING COAT BELOW FOLLOWED BY TWO COATS MIXED AS PER DIAGRAMS ABOVE			FIRST COAT	FINISH COAT
OUTSIDE WOOD <small>INCLUDING WOOD SHINGLES</small>	INT. WOOD	BRICK		
3 Parts WHITE LEAD 4 Parts LINSEED OIL 2 Parts TURPENTINE	3 Parts WHITE LEAD 3 Parts LINSEED OIL 2 Parts TURPENTINE	3 Parts WHITE LEAD 5 Parts LINSEED OIL 1 Part TURPENTINE		
Add 1/2 pint drier to each gallon of paint if raw linseed oil is used <small>Boiled oil requires no drier</small>			NO DRIER REQUIRED	
STUCCO, CONCRETE AND STONE	INTERIOR PLASTER AND WALLBOARD			
4 Parts WHITE LEAD 3 Parts LINSEED OIL 3 Parts LEAD MIXING OIL	WALL PRIMER 3 Parts WHITE LEAD 4 Parts LEAD MIXING OIL			
NO DRIER REQUIRED				

*For flat finish on shingles use Lead Mixing Oil instead of linseed oil in this coat. No drier required.

*For gloss finish use linseed oil instead of Lead Mixing Oil in this coat. Use drier as per note above.

This illustration shows how to mix white lead in terms of its volume. This method is particularly convenient to follow when making up small batches of paint. For example, when a gallon of outside gloss paint is wanted, a glance

at the diagram will show that 2 quarts of linseed oil plus 2 quarts of white lead and the necessary drier will fill the requirements. If an interior flat paint is wanted, lead mixing oil would be used in place of the linseed oil.



DON'T LET 'EM HAVE YOUR GARDEN

Attack the insects early! Destroy them before they destroy the plants! Insects not only cause a great loss by the mechanical destruction of plant parts, but they are often carriers of diseases that may cause greater injury than the insects themselves. The control of insects and diseases is just as essential to efficient vegetable production as any other cultural operation.

Insects may be divided into two classes according to the way they feed.

1. Insects that suck the juices from the plant tissues. Some of the more important of these, from a vegetable grower's point of view, are aphids (plant lice), thrips, leaf hoppers, and the squash bug. They are controlled by the use of contact poisons such as nicotine sulphate, pyrethrum extracts, miscible oils, or derrisol.

2. Chewing or biting insects. These must be controlled, although not all can be destroyed, with stomach poisons, such as calcium arsenate, lead arsenate, Paris green, or hellebore. Among the more important of these vegetable pests are the cabbage worm, cucumber beetle, asparagus beetle, cabbage maggot, cutworm, Colorado beetle (potato bug), white grub, corn-ear worm, and tomato worm.

Arsenical poisons and nicotine extracts are poisonous to man as well as insects. For this reason, poisons such as pyrethrum and derris compounds, which are relatively nonpoisonous to man or birds, should be used on plants on which the poison comes in contact with an edible part that is not removed before eating. These include the leafy crops, tomatoes eaten without peeling, snap beans, sugar peas, beets used for greens, and other crops of a like nature. Greens and salad crops should never be treated with arsenicals or nicotine extracts (except free nicotine) in the home garden. Crops of which the fruit is the edible part may, for the sake of economy in spraying, be treated with these poisons until the fruiting parts form. After the fruits form, the insecticides nonpoisonous to man should be used.

The various poisons are applied either as dusts or sprays, and the plants should be well covered. Use arsenical and copper-sulphate dusts during calm weather, if possible, and when the dew is on the plants. Nicotine dusts, when used alone, should be applied during the heat of the day. Sulphur dusts should be applied when the plant is dry.

Cultural Practices Help

In addition to the use of insecticides, good cultural practices will do much to aid in insect and disease control. Frequent cultivation, elimination of weeds, and

plenty of water and fertility tend to produce strong, rapidly growing plants that are more resistant to insects and diseases than weaker plants. Fall plowing causes the destruction of many larvae and eggs.

When a crop is harvested, remove the debris and burn, especially if destructive insects or diseases have been present during the growing season. This destroys many insects, larvae, and eggs, and also materials which provide a favorable breeding, hiding, and over-wintering place for them. Crop rotation and the changing of the location of the garden, where it is possible, also aid in the control.

Cutworms

Cutworms attack many vegetables early in the spring and cut off the stems near or at the surface of the ground. They are particularly destructive to young transplants. The following mixture has been found to be effective in their control:

Bran	1 quart
Paris green	1 teaspoonful
Molasses	$\frac{1}{4}$ teacup
Water	Just enough to moisten

Broadcast this, thoroughly mixed but moist, around the plants late in the evening. The insects feed at night. When transplanting, place a ring of the mixture around the plant, about one inch from it. Army worms may be controlled by the same treatment. Grasshoppers feed during the day. The same treatment is effective in their control, but it should be applied in the morning.

Another method, sometimes used with transplants to prevent cutworm injury, is to wrap the stems, from the roots to the first leaves, with a paper at the time of transplanting.

Cabbage Maggot

The cabbage maggot bores into the larger roots and lower parts of the stem. When plants wilt badly during the heat of the day in June, this type of injury is indicated although certain diseases cause a similar effect. The worm attacks cabbage, cauliflower, turnips, radishes, and other related crops.

To control, dissolve one ounce of corrosive sublimate in warm water in a wooden or crockery container (metal containers must not be used), and dilute with water to a 10-gallon solution. Be sure the corrosive sublimate is completely dissolved. Water each cabbage plant with about $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of the solution, three to five days after setting, and give two more treatments at ten-day intervals. For radishes, water along the row at the time the bulb starts to form. One treatment often serves the purpose for

radishes, but it is sometimes advisable to treat them a second time in about a week.

Aphids

Aphids (plant lice) multiply rapidly in warm weather and attack most vegetable crops to some extent. They are particularly bad on cabbage and related crops and on peas. Infested plants should be treated just as soon as they appear.

1. Spray thoroughly with a solution of 1 gallon of water, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoons of 40 per cent nicotine sulphate, and 1 ounce of soap, just as soon as the insects appear and about every seven to ten days thereafter.

2. Dusting with a mixture containing 5 per cent nicotine sulphate is sometimes used. It should be done in the heat of the day.

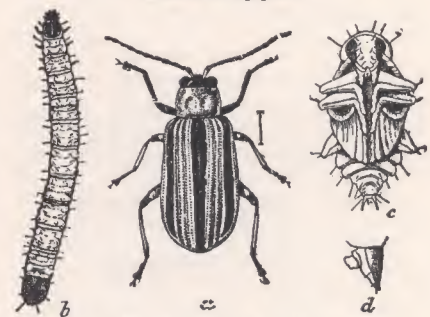
3. Pyrethrum sprays are also good but are more expensive.

4. Destroy all refuse in the fall.

Cabbage Worms

Cabbage worms eat the leaves of the plant and often make the whole head unusable. They may be controlled by spraying with 2 pounds of calcium or lead arsenate to 50 gallons of water just as soon as the worms appear. Give later applications if necessary. By adding $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of nicotine sulphate to this solution, cabbage worms and aphids may be controlled at the same time. When the plants are approaching maturity, use pyrethrum or derris compounds to avoid any possible danger of poisoning the plant for food.

Leaf Hopper



Striped Cucumber Beetle

Leaf hoppers, small insects that may be identified by their peculiar method of jumping sideways, may attack beans, beets, celery, dill, peas, and other crops, and are particularly harmful to potatoes.

1. Spray with a solution of 4 pounds copper sulphate, 5 pounds hydrated lime, and 50 gallons of water. This should be applied at a pressure of 200 pounds where possible.

Squash Bug

The squash bug, often called "stink bug" because of its offensive odor, is destructive to squash and pumpkins in particular and is difficult to control.

It is usually of no importance north of the Twin Cities.

It is a sucking insect, and must be killed by a contact poison. Sprays strong enough to kill the adults injure the plants. The young nymphs may be killed by spraying the stems and under sides of the leaves with a solution of one fluid ounce of 40 per cent nicotine sulphate to 3 gallons of soapy water. The mature

bugs collect under old boards and can be killed by collecting from under such boards early in the morning and by dropping them in kerosene. After the squash crop is harvested, refuse should be burned.

Thrips

Thrips are very small insects, difficult to see. Their presence is indicated by whitish blotches that show plainly on a leaf on which they have been feeding. A plant may become so badly infested that it becomes entirely bleached, dries from the top down and dies. Thrips attack cabbages, beans, peas, etc., and are particularly destructive to onions. Their control is difficult, but the following methods will aid somewhat.

1. Spray as for aphids.
2. Dust as for aphids.
3. Plow in the fall, plant early, destroy refuse, and avoid planting near weed-infested areas or areas in which winter onions are growing.

Asparagus Beetle

Asparagus beetles injure the edible product by eating holes or by depositing eggs on the spears, and by defoliating the older plants. Keeping the bed clean during the cutting season avoids the injury to a considerable extent. Cutting beds may be sprayed with nonpoisonous pyrethrum compounds. Spray any plants left to grow during the cutting season, and all plants after the cutting season, with a solution of 2 pounds calcium or lead arsenate, 3 pounds soap, and 50 gallons of water. Keeping plants thoroughly covered with a dust mixture of 1 part calcium arsenate to 19 parts hydrated lime is also effective.

Cucumber Beetle

The striped cucumber beetle, feeding on the vine crops, often kills young plants and causes serious damage to older plants. It also spreads bacterial wilt and cucumber mosaic diseases which may be very destructive, particularly to cucumbers.

Control measures must be thorough. Control by dusting the plants, especially under the leaves, with a mixture of 1 pound of calcium arsenate to 19 pounds of gypsum. Burned gypsum is most satisfactory. This should be thoroughly mixed by rubbing through a fine screen several times, and applied as soon as the plants appear above ground. If gypsum (often called land plaster) is not available, hydrated lime may be used as a substitute. The plants should be kept covered with the mixture as long as

beetles are present. In the home garden, the young plants are sometimes protected by screening. All refuse should be destroyed.

Colorado Potato Beetle

The potato bug, besides being a pest on potatoes, often attacks tomatoes and sometimes completely defoliates eggplants. Spray the plants with a solution of 4 pounds stone lime or 6 pounds of hydrated lime, 4 pounds copper sulphate, and 50 gallons of water, plus 1½ pounds calcium or lead arsenate. Apply just before, or as soon as, the eggs hatch. The young bugs do the greatest damage. The blister beetle, sometimes called "old-fashioned potato bug," is controlled by the same treatment. Dusting with a mixture of 1 pound calcium or lead arsenate and 19 pounds of hydrated lime is also effective.

Corn-Ear Worms

Corn-ear worm moths lay their eggs on the silks of corn, and the larvae eat their way into the ears where they destroy the kernels. In the home garden, they can be controlled fairly effectively by dusting the silks with a mixture of 3 parts of arsenate of lead to 1 part of flowers of sulphur, just as soon as the silks appear. Repeat at three- to five-day intervals during the ear-forming period.

Horned Tomato Worms

These large green worms, which reach a length of 3 or 4 inches when fully grown, feed on the foliage. In the home garden, hand picking is recommended. Parasites tend to hold the insects in control. Parasitized worms can be identified by the small white cocoons which are formed by the parasites on the outside of the worm's body. Do not kill the parasitized worms. They are past injuring the plants. Destruction kills the parasites also. If tomatoes and eggplants are grown on a large scale and worms are numerous, spray as soon as the worms appear, with a solution of one pound of calcium arsenate to 50 gallons of water, or dust with one part of calcium arsenate to five parts of hydrated lime.—*From University of Michigan Bulletin No. 174.*

Glass Keeps Gophers Away

To keep gophers from burrowing under newly set shade and fruit trees, scatter finely broken glass in with the dirt when packing it around the tree roots. Mr. Gopher will find another place to burrow and your tree stands a much better chance of living.

*This is the way
NOT to do the job*



When sawing off a large tree limb it's a good idea to make a cut on the underside of the limb about half way through, several inches from the trunk, before cutting it off from the top a little farther out on the limb. The undercut will help to prevent splitting when the main cut is made.

Proper Way to Prune Shrubs

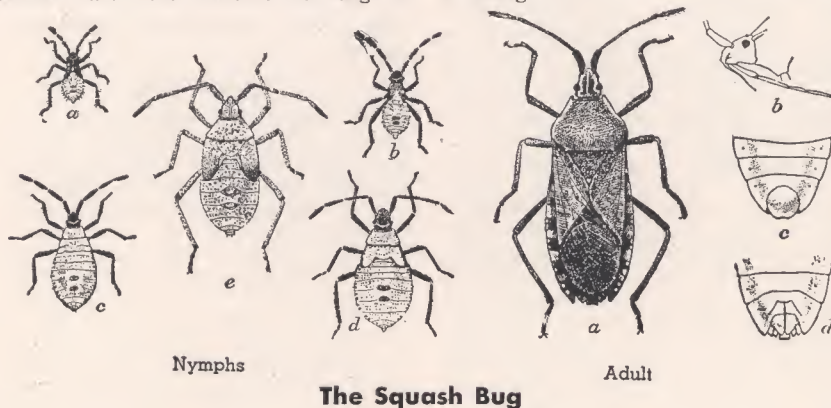


In pruning ornamental shrubs to keep them to the desired size, it's advisable to reach in and take out old growth at the base rather than butcher off the ends of the branches. This keeps the bush open and gives the new growth a chance. Where the root system becomes too large and continually forces the top growth, it is often advisable to take a spade and working in a circle cut some of the roots around the shrub.

Most flowering shrubs require pruning annually after blooming. No shrub should be allowed to remain a congested, tangled mass of twigs and branches. Remove some of the limbs that may be tangled as well as some of the older branches, making all cuts at the ground. New shoots should be headed back to avoid excessive height and to induce side growth.

Doing Away with Tree Borers

Do the borers bother your shade or fruit trees? If so try this: Instead of digging the borers out, take a ball of absorbent cotton about the size of a match head, soak in Black Leaf 40 and push into the hole of the borer, using a stiff wire.



Nymphs

Adult

The Squash Bug

How to Grow A GOOD LAWN



Every spring we take inventory of the condition of our home grounds and gardens. Always there are things to be done to the lawn, perhaps only a little seeding here and there or sometimes a lot of seeding or maybe the rebuilding of the entire lawn. Whatever the case may be we all wish to know that what we do will produce the very best results possible.

Rebuilding the Lawn

THE SOIL: The best lawns can be produced upon a loam soil or upon one tending to a sandy loam. But this does not mean that a good lawn cannot be grown on a heavy clay soil or upon a soil that is much too sandy. It merely means that certain things must be done to make the soil "right."

A clay soil tends to pack too hard and to shrink and crack when dried out. This can be corrected by spreading furnace or stove ashes, or sand over the clay surface and then spading this into the top three or four inches of clay. Those who employ ashes, however, are cautioned to eliminate clinkers, slate and other large chunks. Otherwise these pieces will work to the surface, damage mower blades and interfere in other ways when trimming the grass. Rotted stable or cow manure or spent mushroom manure may be used instead of ashes.

If the soil is too sandy it should have organic matter mixed in it. Instead of adding more sand about two cubic yards of a well sifted clay soil per thousand square feet should be worked into the surface along with the organic matter.

SPADING: In most cases the lawn soil should be spaded to a depth of about six inches. Sometimes the surface soil is too shallow to permit this and the depth of spading should be decreased so that the lighter colored, less friable subsoil is not mixed with the top soil. The spading should be done so that all lumps are completely broken up as otherwise large air pockets may remain in the lower depth of the seed bed.

GRADING: The lawn area is usually graded after the soil is spaded but sometimes the surface is so uneven that the high portions must be cut down and the depression filled in before spading is done. In either case the surface should be made perfectly even with a gentle slope of about an eighth of an inch per foot away from the house.

RAKING: After the ground has been spaded and level, it should be

raked as fine as any seed bed. All lumps should be buried beneath the surface or, if they are of such material as to interfere with mowing, they should be removed.

ROLLING: Any new seed bed should be rolled to compact it unless it can be allowed to settle several weeks before seeding. A heavy roller should be used on a sandy soil but a lighter one will be best on a clay soil provided all large lumps have been broken. But whether the soil is light or heavy the roller should be heavy enough to compact the seed bed in going once over it.

DRAINAGE: Except in very heavy soil or in low areas the proper surface slope will provide sufficient drainage. It is also possible to give sufficient drainage by spading under a layer of ashes. A simple method of determining whether the ground needs draining is to dig out a full spadeful of soil, lay it to one side, and fill the hole with water. If the water fails to pass off within two to four hours, the ground needs more drainage.

FEEDING: As soon as the seed bed is completed the plant food should be applied. A desirable lawn food should be spread uniformly over the surface at a rate specified by the manufacturer and should be worked into the surface two or three inches of the soil or until its identity is lost. When possible a plant food distributor should be used for spreading to secure a more uniform application.

SEEDING: After the plant food is incorporated and the surface is perfectly level again, the lawn seed may be sown. Here again the plant food spreader will be effective. If the seed is spread by hand divide into two parts and scatter it as evenly as possible with a swinging motion. The first half of the seed should be sown from east to west and the second half from north to south, thus assuring even distribution. The seed should be raked lightly into the soil with a steel rake until most of it is covered. **LAWN SEED SHOULD NOT BE DEEPLY BURIED.** The final step in the seeding is a light rolling to press the surface soil particles into intimate contact with the seeds. Seed should be applied at the rate of five pounds per thousand square feet.

On terraces where it is hard to hold seed because of washing, it is cheaper in the long run to use sod, but if seed is used, the terrace should be covered with burlap or cheese cloth held down with wooden stakes. This will hold the seed and after the grass has grown through the cloth the stakes should be removed and material will decay.

WATERING: If the soil is not fairly damp when the seeding is completed, it should be sprinkled thoroughly with a light spray. Apply sufficient water to wet to the full depth of the seed bed. Then every day or twice a day if necessary a light application of water should be given to keep the soil surface damp at all times until after the second mowing.

CLIPPING: The newly seeded lawn should not be clipped until the grass has attained a height of at least one and one-half inches. Before the first clipping the soil should be allowed to dry out to prevent the mower making permanent wheel marks. It is absolutely necessary that the mower be very sharp. After the lawn is established the grass should not be cut shorter than an inch and a half. Too close cutting of young grass is likely to cause burning. Longer grass offers shade protection to the younger blades.

The Plant Food

Space does not permit a detailed discussion of plant foods for lawns but the following general facts apply. To be most satisfactory a lawn food should contain the three elements essential to good growth. These are Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium. Their proportion should be varied according to the character of the soil and other local conditions.

A lot might be said of the relation between organic and inorganic material used in making a complete plant food; but this also is determined by existing conditions. The best plan is to consult a responsible dealer and use the food recommended for the particular requirements, in the quantity and manner specified by the manufacturer.

The Seed

In areas receiving full sunlight or only partial shade during a small portion of the day, Kentucky Blue grass and Chewings New Zealand Fescue are satisfactory general purpose grasses. Generally these grasses grown in combination make the most beautiful lawns. Bent grasses produce beautiful lawns in open areas but require much more care than most people are willing to give them. Bent grass of the creeping variety should not be planted in combination with Kentucky Blue Grass or Chewings Fescue. For areas which are shaded to a considerable extent for the greater portion of the day the most satisfactory grass is Rough Stalked Meadow grass or *Poa trivialis*, as it is generally known. Chewings Fescue is also somewhat tolerant to partial shade and should be seeded along with *Poa trivialis* to give the best results where shade is a factor.

It is not desirable to sow a single species of grass by itself but instead a good seed blend should be secured from a reliable seed dealer. Such a blend will include seeds of the desirable turf forming grasses in combination with a small quantity of Red Top or

Rye grass. These last two grasses are called nurse grasses and are included because they germinate quickly, grow more rapidly, and thereby provide a shade for the slower germinating seeds. However it should be recognized that the seeds of Red Top should not make up more than forty or fifty per cent of the seed blend.

In cheap seed mixtures such a large percentage of Red Top and Rye grass are generally included that the slow growing seedlings of Kentucky Blue grass and Cheiving's Fescue may be crowded to such an extent that they will die out. Quality seed blends generally cost little more and will always prove much more economical in the long run.

Improvised Sprinkler Head



You can improvise a sprinkler head by coiling a garden hose as shown in the drawing.

The cost of the seed is such a small part of the total cost of the lawn that the purchase of low grade seed is never good policy. Such low quality seeds may be recognized by the presence of Timothy, Meadow Fescue or Sheeps Fescue, by the presence of a large percentage of Red Top or Rye grass combined, and by a high percentage of inert matter and weed seeds. It is required by law to post the quantity of each seed used in a blend on the bag. This is for the protection of the home owner.

Lawn Maintenance

The care given a lawn after it has become established will determine its quality. Proper methods diligently observed each year will maintain a lawn of the true turf forming grasses in excellent condition for many years and will avoid the necessity of costly rebuilding.

To feed grass most efficiently the plant food should contain the same proportion of each of the three essential elements as was described under "Building the Lawn." However, it is not desirable for even the bulk of the food to be organic in nature. Organic materials release their food elements so slowly that they encourage shallow rooting and usually do not feed the grass effectually during the period of greatest growth activity, although a small amount of organic matter will produce a more lasting effect.

Lawn food should be applied at the rate recommended by the manufacturer. The application can be made effectively before the lawn is given its spring rolling. In the fall the plant food should be soaked thoroughly into the soil immediately after it is applied. It is not advisable to use manure on an established lawn, because of a high percentage of weed seed and the small percentage of plant food. Manure is frequently applied to the established lawn in the belief that organic matter will be added in this manner. This is definitely not true for two good reasons. First, it is not possible to get organic matter into a lawn soil by surface application. Second, the ammonia water which is produced by rain passing through manure is an effective solvent for humus and it will actually wash out of the soil large quantities of the organic matter which is already present.

It frequently is desirable to reseed bare areas in the established lawn. If these are of small extent and spading is not warranted, they should be raked with a steel rake and should be top dressed lightly with a sandy loam soil. The seed should be spread on the loose soil and raked lightly. Sprinkling will generally bring the seed and soil into intimate contact and rolling will not be necessary.

The seed should be selected on the basis given previously. If the lawn is not patchy but is merely thin it is satisfactory to sow pure seed of the predominating grass instead of a mixture. However where quick results are desired a small percentage of Red Top or Rye grass should be added to protect the permanent grass.

SPRINKLING: The application of water in addition to the natural rain fall is necessary if a lawn is to remain green throughout the summer. But no more water than is absolutely necessary should be applied and the application should be made in large quantities at infrequent intervals rather than in small quantities more often. Shallow and frequent watering has a tendency to produce shallow root growth where they will be more subject to injury by either extremely hot or extremely cold weather.

CUTTING: Experience has proven that if lawns are mowed regularly they look better with a longer growth of grass, and after they have become established should never be clipped

shorter than an inch and a half. The root and top growth are closely related, therefore close mowing limits the root growth and in turn the food and water supply is limited. Never more than a half an inch of grass blade should be removed at each clipping. This will mean the lawn must be cut often and at regular intervals, but the extra effort will be well worth while.

Moss

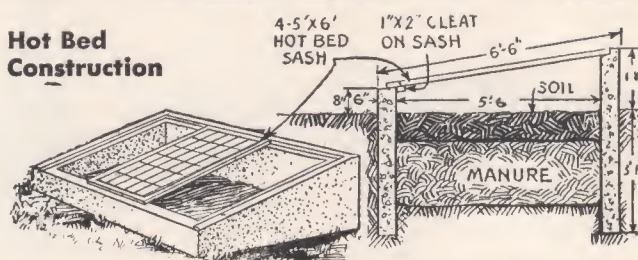
It has become a common practice to designate any soil in an unhealthy condition usually with a growth of moss, as a "sour" soil. The term "sour" presumably being derived from the word "acid." Most generally this unhealthy condition is not due to a too high degree of acidity but to improper moisture condition, poor aeration or low fertility. Soil situated in shady areas, such as are usual on the north side of the house do not dry out properly and therefore are poorly aerated. This condition is unfavorable to the growth of plants but usually will not be improved through the use of LIME. The presence of moss indicates poor aeration and moisture and the lack of plant food rather than an excess of sour acids. Luxuriant growths of moss have been found on strongly alkaline or "sweet" soils. If the physical condition of the soil is improved and proper plant food is added the condition will greatly improve.

Lime should never be used without securing accurate information as to the degree of acidity or alkalinity of the soil.

WEEDS: The most troublesome of weeds are dandelion, quack grass, crab grass and chick weed. Proper building of the lawn and proper feeding of the grass will have a tendency to crowd these weeds from the lawn. Their tendency is to grow upright and if the grass is thick the mower will catch most of them.

CRAB GRASS: Crab grass has become one of the serious pests to the lawn owner. The grass grows during the hot summer months when the permanent lawn grasses are dormant. The crab grass has a tendency to grow upright until clipped several times, when it then clings close to the ground. If this

Hot Bed Construction



This fall is the time to build the hotbeds you'll need next spring. Plans for a simple concrete bed are given here. It is unnecessary to follow the

exact dimensions indicated. Simply locate some sash that can be used and construct the bed to fit the sash.

plant is caught in the early stages and dug from the lawn before it seeds, the majority of the trouble will be over. But usually some seeds are produced and therefore the fight against crab grass must be expected to cover a period of two to three years.

Some chemicals have been recommended for the control of crab grass but they have not been proven effective enough to be recommended.

Gasoline Kills Noxious Weeds

Only a small quantity of gasoline is required to kill burdocks and many other noxious weeds if the crowns are punctured so the liquid penetrates into the hearts of the plants. An oil can with a piece of heavy wire slipped into the spout to retard the flow of gasoline is quite practical for this purpose. Let the wire protrude from the spout about 2 inches and grind to a sharp point.

Leveling New Lawn

A good way to even up the surface of a new lawn is to use some square-headed stakes, a straightedge about 6 ft. long and a carpenter's level. Use the level and straightedge to set the stakes the proper depth and fill in between the stakes with good soil.

Use for Lawn Clippings

Spattering of mud onto windows and house walls from flower boxes caused by hard, driving rains can be prevented by covering the dirt in the flower boxes with grass clippings.

Cheesecloth Aids in Starting Lawn

When sowing grass seed on a steep slope, you can keep the seed from washing by spreading cheesecloth over the slope. Big nails will hold the cloth in place. It's unnecessary to remove the cloth, after the grass comes up, as it will soon rot away.

Get the Dandelions

If you don't they'll get your lawn. The dandelion is a perennial living from year to year. Cutting off the crown just below the surface won't kill it because a mass of new shoots will develop from the remaining root. But, a squirt of kerosene placed on the freshly cut surface will kill the root.

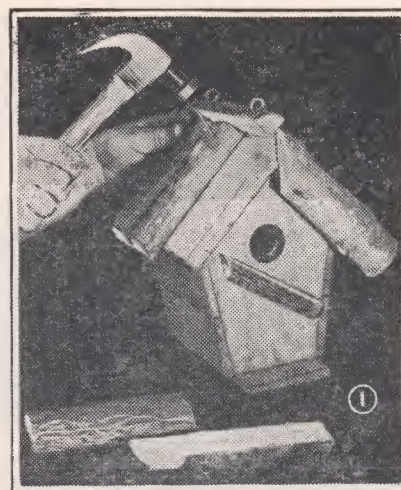
Where grubbing out the roots is not practical, iron sulphate may be used. Dissolve 1½ lbs. of iron sulphate in one gallon of water and apply with a sprayer, delivering a fine mist. One gallon is sufficient for 175 square feet. The area will turn black but the grass plants will recover, while the dandelions will die out.

Ridding Lawn of Ants

Fill an oil can with liquid fly spray and squirt a small quantity into each ant hill. The ants will leave in a hurry.

Keeping Moles Away

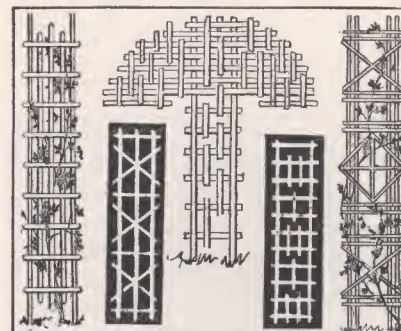
If there are moles in your lawn or garden, drop some moth balls in their runways. This will make them leave in a hurry.



Rustic Bird Houses

It takes only a short time to build the attractive bird house shown in the photo. Approximate dimensions are: Length 10 in., height 11 in., width 4½ in. at base and 9 in. at eaves. Cypress or pine boards ¾ in. thick are used for all parts except the rustic covering for the roof which is made of tree limbs 2 to 3 in. in diameter. Bluebirds require an entrance of 1½ in. diameter, chickadees 1 in., wrens ¾ in., purple martins 2½ in. and nut hatches 1¼ in. In assembling, leave ½ in. opening under the eaves to provide ventilation, and let the base extend about 1½ in. to form a porch.

Trellis Suggestions

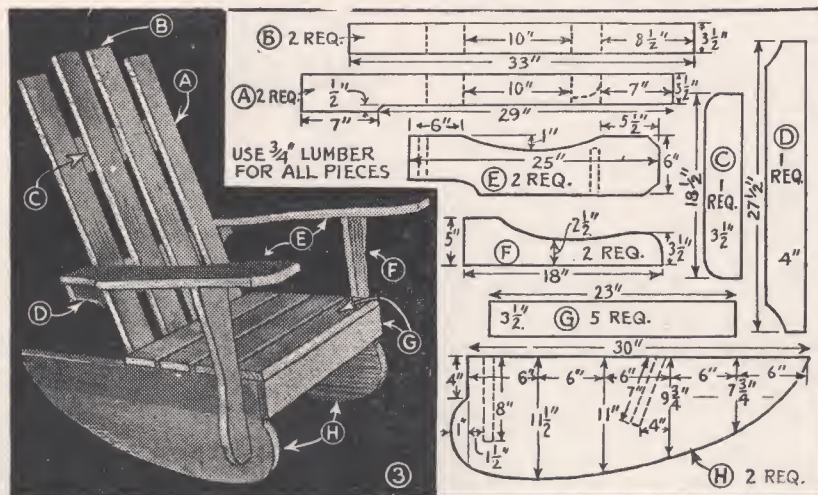


Trellises for climbing vines and rose bushes, built along the lines indicated in the drawing, will help to make your home more attractive and inviting. Simply get some 1 by 2-inch lumber for the upright members and some lath or other light stock for the crosspieces, and start nailing. A suggested size for all the trellises except the one in the center sketch is 78 inches high and 20 inches wide. The center one should be about 48 inches high and 36 inches wide. When finished with the construction job give the wood a couple of coats of white lead and oil paint, and bolt the frame pieces to stakes of 2 by 4-inch material.

A Good Hoe Cleaner

A tobacco can with the lid removed and the sides pounded together makes a good hoe cleaner.

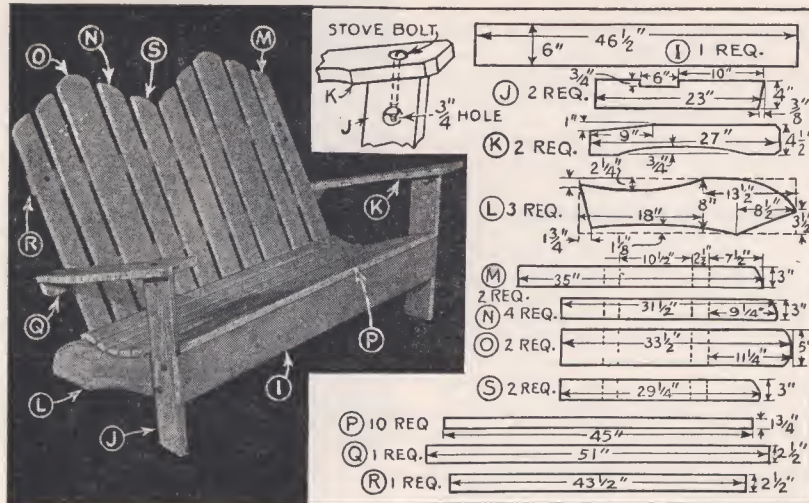
Lawn Rocker is Easy to Build



A wooden chair for the open porch or lawn, as illustrated above, is unusually comfortable, and it is not at all difficult for the handyman to make. All of the parts are fully dimensioned so just lay out the various pieces on ¾ or 1 in. pine or cypress boards and start sawing. A keyhole saw should be used on the curved portions. File or sand the rough edges, then you're ready for the assembling. The numbers identify the various parts, and the dotted lines show where adjoining

pieces should be attached. Assemble the rockers and seat first, using 1½ in. flat head screws and 8 penny nails. Drill holes for the screws so you won't split the wood. Nail the back together, fasten this in place, then put on the arm supports and the arms. If you happen to have a little white or green paint on hand, it will be time well spent to give your finished chair a couple of coats to protect it from the weather.

Constructing a Comfortable Lawn Settee



Now's the time to construct a lawn settee for use during the hot summer months. Parts required for this settee, which was designed for comfort and sturdiness, are shown in the accompanying diagram. Lay out all pieces on $\frac{3}{4}$ or 1 in. pine or cypress and cut to size using a keyhole saw on the curved portions. Width of all pieces shown can be varied to suit lumber at hand, except the runner, which should be cut to di-

mensions given. Numbers identify the parts and dotted lines show where they fit together. In assembling, start with parts L, J and I. Bolt J pieces to L pieces then attach I and other L piece (third runner) to center of I. Put on seat boards and nail back together. Bolt arms K to J as shown in the detail, then fasten chair back in place. Insert stove or carriage bolts as needed to make all parts rigid.

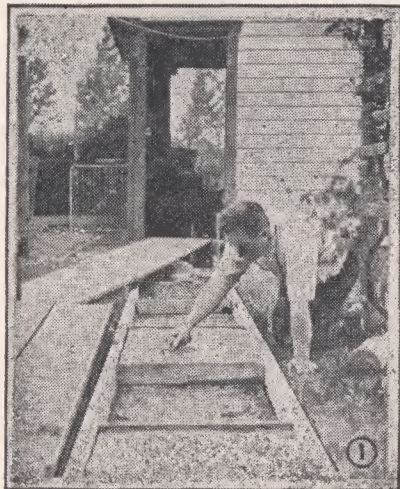
Save Money by Building Your Own Concrete Walks

Concrete walks should always be placed on a firm base. On well-drained soil, simply remove all refuse, pack the soil good and put the concrete on the ground. On soil that is not well drained, a 6-inch sub-base of coarse gravel or clean cinders should be provided. The thick-

ness of walk you should build depends somewhat on the intended purpose. If used only as a walk, 4 inches is generally thick enough, but if vehicles are likely to be driven over it, 6 inches is the minimum thickness. Two by fours are recommended for the side forms, these being held in place by stakes driven along the outside. The top edge of the forms should be placed so they can be used in leveling off the concrete. To make sure water

will drain off, and this is especially necessary in winter, the walk should be sloped toward one side $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

In laying walks, one course construction (full thickness placed at one time) is generally recommended. For convenience in building and to provide for expansion joints, walks should be divided at 4 to 6 feet intervals with partition strips placed at right angles to the side forms, as shown. Concrete is then poured into every second section. When the concrete has hardened enough to be self-supporting, the cross pieces are removed and the remaining slabs placed. This method is considered superior to cutting through the concrete with a trowel prior to finishing. One of the most important considerations is the proper mixture. For one-course construction 5 gallons of water should be used for each sack of cement, provided the sand and pebbles are wet. If these are dry, increase the amount of water to 6 gallons. A good trial mixture is one sack of cement, $2\frac{1}{4}$ cubic feet of sand and 3 cubic feet of pebbles. If this does not give a workable mixture, change the proportions of sand and pebbles slightly—do not add more water. Level off the concrete with a strike board resting on the edges of the forms and finish with a wood float to provide an even, gritty surface. Avoid a steel trowel as it produces a surface that is likely to become slippery during cold weather. After the concrete has commenced to harden, a covering of moist sand or earth about 2 inches thick should be put on and kept moist for 8 to 10 days. At the end of this time the covering may be removed and the walk put into use.



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Using Concrete in Winter

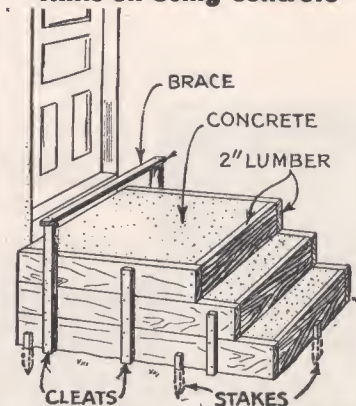
In doing concrete jobs during cold weather the mixture should be kept at a temperature of 50 degrees or higher for at least four days after placing. It should be between 70 and 100 degrees Fahrenheit when put in the forms. Heat the water in a large kettle or tank and the aggregate (sand and rock) by an open fire, turning frequently so that all the ice and frost will be removed. Do not heat the cement. The temperature of the aggregate when placed in the mixture should not exceed 130 degrees. As soon as the concrete is poured, it should be covered with heavy paper, and 12 to 18-inch layer of straw or manure, to preserve the heat.

Concrete in Color

There's no limit to the attractive things that can be made with colored concrete. You can make fancy borders for your sidewalks; decorate porch steps, flower boxes, goldfish pools, etc. The color is made by adding powdered base colors to the dry cement. Such colors are used by painters in mixing house paint and may be purchased from almost any dealer of paint supplies. Use about the same amount of cement as usual and add one-third to one-half as much color as cement, depending on the shade desired. Mix all ingredients well before adding water. It is a good idea to experiment with small quantities before going ahead with the job.

To prevent moisture from coming through concrete floors in basement, chicken houses, etc., pour the floor in two layers, with waterproofed paper between the concrete floor layers.

Hints on Using Concrete



A demountable rim from the wheel of an old car, wired to a wood platform, makes a good mortar box for mixing small batches of concrete.

Cracks in walks and floors can be repaired by chipping the edge of the cracks to a V-shape, saturating them with water, then filling with a mixture of 1 part Portland cement to 3 parts sharp sand.

On large jobs, the strength and durability of concrete depends not only on the proportions of sand and cement, but also on the amount of water used. Most building supply dealers are glad to furnish data on the amount of water required for the job at hand without charge.

One of the simplest, yet most useful improvements around a home is concrete steps. The above drawing illustrates a good way of making step forms.

Practical Propagation for the Home Garden

The following brief description of practical methods of propagating plants is intended only to furnish the basic information on increasing plants for use in home gardens.

Seeds

The most reasonable method of increasing any supply of plants is by means of seeds. Carefully selected, well cleaned, and fresh seeds are a necessity for best results. Seeds purchased from reputable dealers or growers are the best guarantee for success. Seeds should not be planted too deeply, should be carefully watered, and if susceptible to damping-off should be disinfected with any of the improved methods of treating seeds.

Cuttings

Cuttings may be classified into three types—softwood, hardwood, and leaf cuttings.

Softwood cuttings are made of the growing portion of the plant and quite frequently are referred to as slips—slips of geraniums, coleus, and many favorite houseplants being good illustrations. Softwood cuttings should be taken at the growing tip of a stem when the "wood" is brittle and crisp. The cutting should be made just below the node which is the space on the stem from which the leaf or bud has come. Excess leaves should be trimmed off and the cuttings placed in clean sharp sand—sand from a bank being most satisfactory. The sand should be kept moist and if the air in the room is very dry, cover the cutting with a glass jar. This will tend to hasten successful rooting. This method of propagation in skillful hands, can be applied to a great number of both herbaceous and shrubby types of plants.

Hardwood cuttings are usually taken when the plant is dormant—cuttings of privets, hydrangeas, grapes, etc., being illustrations. These cuttings can be made early in the winter and placed in a box of sand in a cool, dark location, and allowed to callous. The upper end of the cuttings should protrude from the sand. A callous growth, which is usually a white substance at the end of the stem, will indicate that the cuttings are ready for rooting. Place them in sand, and keep them warm and moist. Little trouble will be experienced in propagating plants by this method. This is a reasonable method for increasing hedge plants.

Leaf cuttings are a common method of propagating the succulent plants—cacti, sedums, crassula, etc. Take the leaf of the cutting and allow it to dry out slightly. This is important with the succulent plants, whereas the leaf of begonias should not be allowed to dry out. Then bury the stem end of the leaf in the soil. The leaf should root and form buds from which a new plant will come. These cuttings are usually propagated in sand, although in the case of gloxinias placing the leaves in water will (in due time) enable the leaf to create a new form or bulb from which a plant can be expected to grow.

Layering

Layering is unquestionably the most

reasonable method of propagating plants for the average amateur in that the plant is alive until the cutting has actually rooted. This is accomplished by bending a branch down until it is in close contact with the ground, first scoring with a sharp knife the underside of the branch where it touches the ground. Cover it over with a mound of sandy soil and weight it with a stone. A growing cane of a rose is an example. After one season's growth roots will have formed from the scored portion, and the branch can be cut away from the parent plant and moved to a new location.




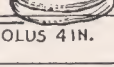




Division

Division is the simplest method of propagation. It is the method of propagation which applies to garden perennials such as iris, henerocallis, chrysanthemums, etc. It consists of digging the plants up after they are through blooming and breaking them into smaller sections. With spring blooming plants this is done sometime the latter part of June and July, and with fall blooming plants such as chrysanthemums in the early spring. This is a very simple method of propagation and under any condition will give you almost 100 per cent results if reasonable care is taken in dividing the plants, especially when roots are present. —Massachusetts State College Special Circular No. 59.

BULB PLANTING GUIDE

Early spring flowering bulbs such as hyacinths, tulips, narcissus, crocus, etc., must be planted in the fall. Any good, well drained soil will grow bulbs, but should be well spaded and pulverized. If the soil is heavy clay, mix thoroughly with sand and well rotted cow manure. Fresh manure is injurious and should

not be used. Raise the center of the beds so the water will drain off quickly, as the bulbs are liable to rot if water stands. The diagram shows the depth and distance apart bulbs should be planted and will enable those who wish to fill certain size plots to correctly estimate the number of bulbs required.

1 IN.	← IRIS 6 IN.	
2 IN.	← ANEMONE 6 IN.	
3 IN.	← CROCUS 3 IN.	
4 IN.	← GLADIOLUS 4 IN.	
5 IN.	← JONQUIL 6 IN.	
6 IN.	← TULIP 5 IN.	
7 IN.	← HYACINTH 7 IN.	
8 IN.	← DAFFODIL AND NARCISSUS 12 IN.	
	← LILY 12 IN.	

IRIS

One of the most showy and dependable groups of plants for the home gardener, particularly for late spring and early summer color, is the iris. This large group of plants is divided into many classifications. Blooming earliest are the dwarf forms of iris, *Iris pumila* and *Iris cristata* furnishing some of our most delightful spring color. Following that, the tall or bearded iris, sometimes referred to as the dramatic type of iris, makes the principal display in our gardens. And one who is interested in iris should not overlook Siberian iris and Japanese iris as permanent plants in the perennial border. With these one is assured of two months of color, starting with the dwarf forms in the early spring and ranging through to the Japanese iris.

The Culture of Iris

The iris prefers a good garden soil but will grow under almost any conditions. However, for best results the soil should be well fertilized. Add well rotted barnyard or stable manure to the soil when making up the bed, and occasion-

ally top dress the soil with bonemeal. Recommendations also suggest the use of wood ashes and superphosphates in the soil to encourage the growth of these plants.

Caution: The use of any fresh animal manures or strong nitrogen manures tend to encourage a quick soft growth which is very susceptible to disease.

If the soil is very acid it should be limed. A soil around 5:0 will stand an occasional application of ground limestone and give good results. This should be applied in the fall of the year and allowed to work in with the spring weeding.

Iris plants are the best set into the garden just after the flowers are through blooming, although in many cases they are transplanted successfully in the spring and fall.

Planting Distances

Set the plants far enough apart so that they have ample space in which to develop. The writer believes that 18 inches apart is perhaps as close as the plants should be set. Two feet would be

better, since each plant when it becomes well established will cover approximately two square feet of soil. If they are grown in rows, set them 18 inches or two feet apart each way.

Division of Iris

Iris clumps should be divided as soon as they become crowded. This is usually between the third and fifth year. Do not transplant big clumps, but break them into single clusters of rhizomes and fan foliage. A root with two or three fans of foliage makes an ideal clump for transplanting.

Control of Disease

The most effective control of iris disease is by sanitation. As soon as plants show signs of having leaf spots, brown rot, or crown rot, the leaves should be removed and destroyed by burning. If there are signs of root rot, remove infested clumps, cut out those portions which show the evidence of rot, and dust the cut portions with sulphur or wash in a solution of corrosive sublimate, one ounce to 7½ gallons of water.

Control of Insects

The most persistent insects on iris is the iris borer. This is controlled to a

great extent by garden sanitation. The borer at work is usually characterized by a sap-like substance exuding from the fans of the leaves. When it becomes pronounced pull open the fans of the leaves and destroy the pinkish grub or borer. Disposing of this insect before it gets into the roots will give excellent control. There is no practical spray for iris borers. Complete sanitation and the hand control of borers is the best method.

Iris Varieties

Good Varieties to Grow

In the white—White Knight, Fairy, Shasta, and Athene.

In the blues and the purples—Princess Beatrice, Balerine, Lord of June, and Baldwin.

In the pinks and red purples—Rheingauferle, Seminole, and Morning splendor.

In the blends—Afterglow, Quaker Lady, Ambassador, and Dolly Madison.

In the yellow—Flavescens, Primrose, and Gold Imperial.

In the yellows with browns and purples, Loreley and Flamenschwert.

—Massachusetts State College Special Circular No. 63.

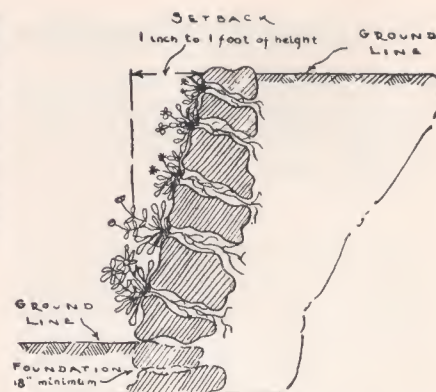
The Building and Planting of Rock Gardens

Nothing will give the average gardener, whether professional or amateur, more pleasure and satisfaction than the building, planting, and caring for a rock garden; whether it be only a little 2x4 space or one covering many square feet of space. There is a certain interest in its building, planting and care which fascinates all who love plants and the growing of them.

There are a few points to consider in the building of a rock garden which will add to its attractiveness, general utility and beauty. The first of these is the selection of rocks. Where it is possible for you to go out in the country among your friends or acquaintances, if some are the possessors of farms, they will no doubt be glad to allow you to select stones from an old stone fence, or rocks which may be lying exposed in the field. Many native stones have beautiful colorings and shadings which will add much to the charm and beauty of your rock garden. Sufficient stone should be assembled before the beginning of construction so that the arrangement may be carefully thought out and planned

before they are actually put in place. Where native stone is not available, flagstone can usually be secured from some dealer and in rough odd shapes is also attractive in the construction of a rockery. Stones of almost any size, shape or color can be utilized and anyone with a little ingenuity can construct an economical and beautiful base upon which the plants can be planted. If you have a steep bank where grass refuses to grow, or that is subject to washing, the burying of stones in this bank will take care of the erosion problem and the roots of the plants to be planted will also aid. The colorful green of the creeping rock plants and the beauty of their tiny blooms will make a spot of interest and color where once might have been an eye-sore.

The drawings on this page show the way in which rocks should be laid into the soil in the construction of a rock garden. Plenty of voids or crevices should be provided into which the roots of the plants may grow. Good rich soil should be used in filling in around the rocks and due to the fact



How to Lay Up a Rock Wall

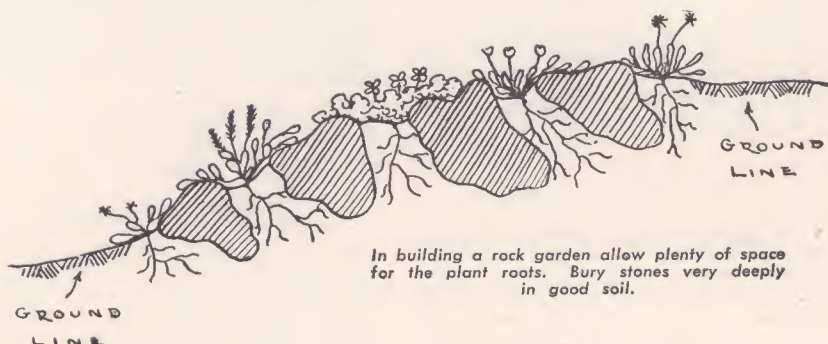
that in most cases the moisture will soon drain out of a rock garden, water should be plentifully applied throughout the dry season.

One interesting way of constructing a novelty, if plenty of water is available, is to lay up a low rock wall with a small pool at the base. By using small pipe or copper tubing you may carry water to the top of the wall over which it trickles down into the pool below. One's own imagination and ingenuity is about the only limit that can be laid upon the construction of rockeries. The pleasure that comes as one works with the stones, plants and the soil and later sees his efforts transformed into a spot of interest and beauty is recompense for the labor involved.

The number of rock garden plants is, like other perennials, almost limitless. Dwarf forms of popular varieties of perennials are always good to use



Rock Wall With Sedums and Trailing Plants in Crevices



In building a rock garden allow plenty of space for the plant roots. Bury stones very deeply in good soil.

in the rock garden planting, as are the Sedums and other trailing plants. A few dwarf types of evergreens spotted here and there in a rockery also lend a note of interest and color.

A very small rockery, properly planted and cared for is more interesting and beautiful than a large rambling one which is left unkept and in which the plants are allowed to grow rampant and straggly which soon reduces its value as an ornament.

—Courtesy of the Krider Nurseries, Inc., Middlebury, Ind.

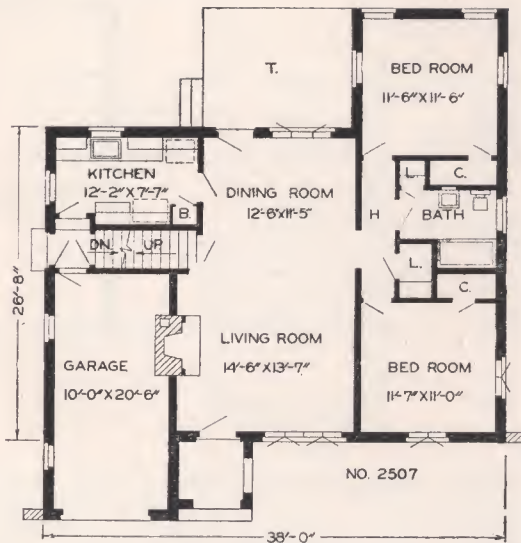
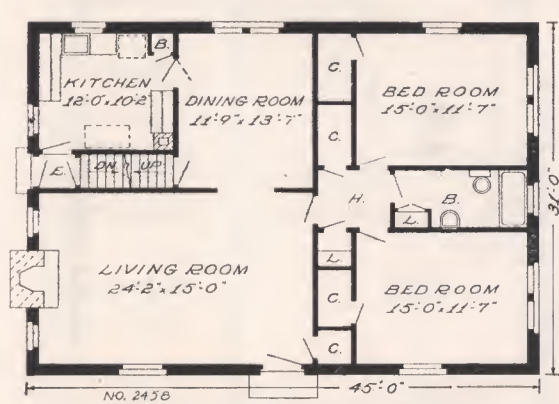
No. 2458 — Simplicity of both exterior and interior makes this a very beautiful cottage and one that may be built quite economically. The exterior construction is stone veneer; however, it may be built with either brick or siding on the exterior if preferred. The stairs from the entry lead to a full basement and the attic storage space is reached by the stairs from the dining room.



Cubic Feet:

Basement . . .	11,160
First Floor . . .	11,853
Attic . . .	5,580

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list . . . \$15.00
 Duplicate sets with original order . . . Per set, 5.00



No. 2507—A combination living and dining room divided only by a beam at the ceiling and a well equipped kitchen are the outstanding features of this lovely cottage of brick veneer construction. The complete plans also show two bedrooms, bath, closets, garage and a full basement. Attic storage space is reached by the stairs from the dining room.

Cubic Feet:

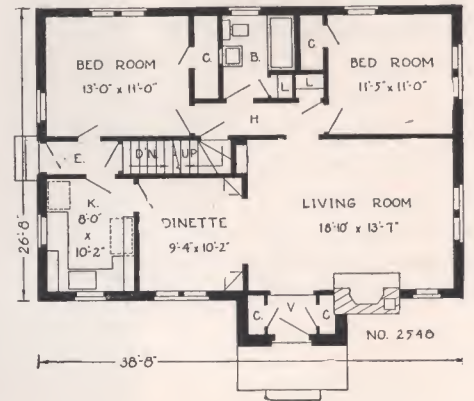
Basement	8,144
First Floor	8,653
Attic	6,245
Garage	1,848

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list . . . \$15.00
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Secure complete plans from your dealer or
L. F. Garlinghouse Co., Topeka, Kansas.



No. 2548—A beautiful brick veneered cottage of five excellent rooms, bath and closets. Stairs marked "down" lead to a full basement and stairs marked "up" to an attic which has sufficient space, with minor alteration, for finishing one room and a bath.

Cubic Feet:

Basement . 8,744 First Floor . 9,291 Attic . 5,465

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$12.50

Duplicate sets with original order . . . Per set, 5.00

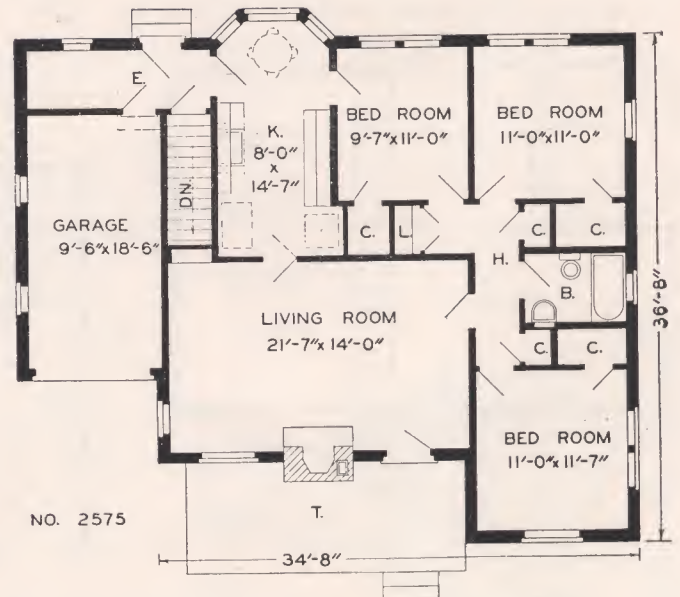
No. 2575—A small cottage of brick veneer construction, with the efficiency of six rooms. If desired, the rear bed room may be made into a dining room by omitting the closets between it and the living room and locating an opening between the two rooms.

Cubic Feet:

Basement . 8,800 First Floor . 11,870 Garage . 1,520

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$12.50

Duplicate sets with original order . . . Per set, 5.00



No. 2583—It is hard to realize that six rooms with so much convenience can be obtained in this lovely little cottage. There is a large attic which, with minor alteration, may be finished into a bedroom, and bath, also a full basement. Exterior walls are brick veneer with siding in the gables.

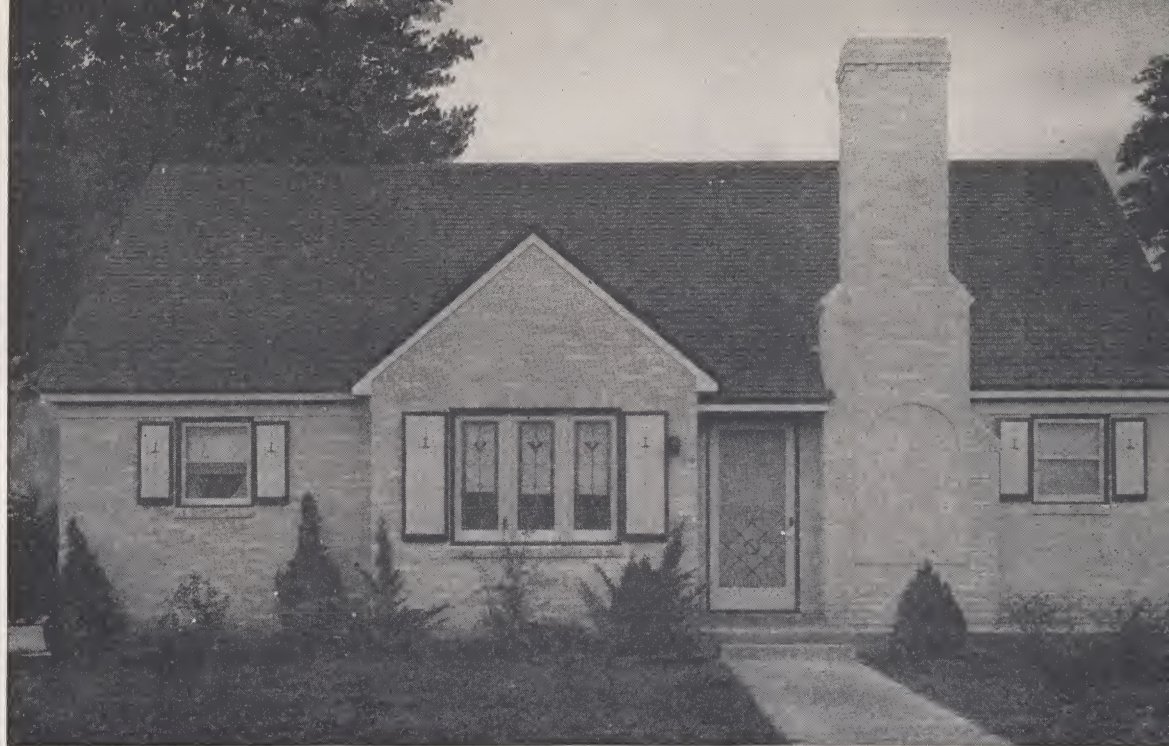
Cubic Feet:

Basement . . . 8,976
First Floor . . . 11,220
Attic . . . 4,644

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill

list . . . \$15.00

Duplicate sets with original order . . Per set, \$5.00



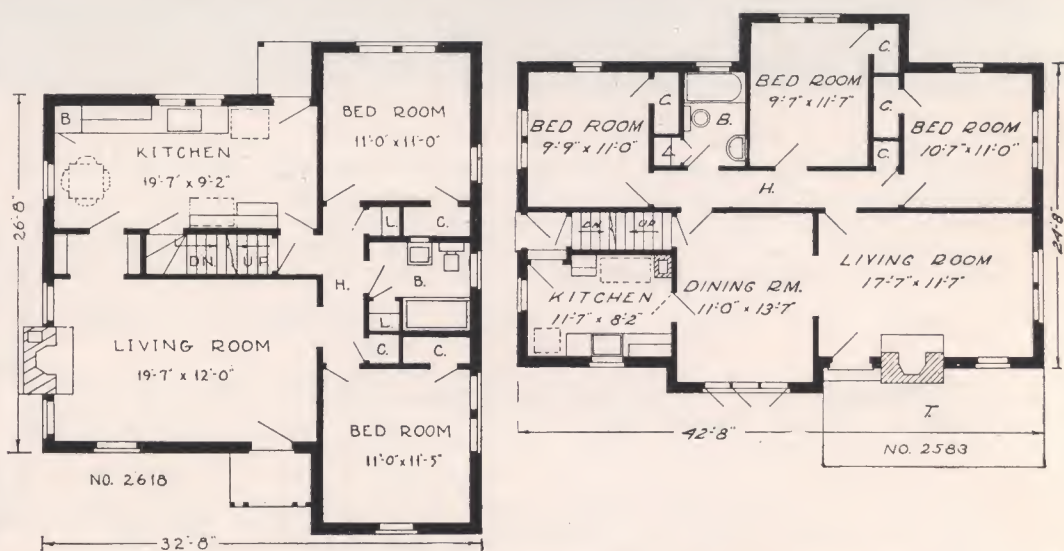
No. 2618—This brick veneered cottage is exceptionally neat and attractive. The shutters, front entrance and port-hole windows add to its charm and beauty. The very convenient and economical floor plan shows a lovely living room with book nook, a large kitchen with dining space and well equipped cupboards, two bed rooms, bath and closets. A large attic storage space is reached by the stairs from the hall, and the stairs from the kitchen lead to a full basement.

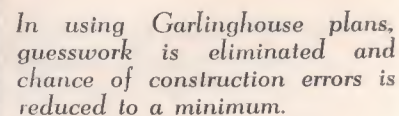
Cubic Feet:

Basement . . . 8,168
First Floor . . . 8,679
Attic . . . 5,015

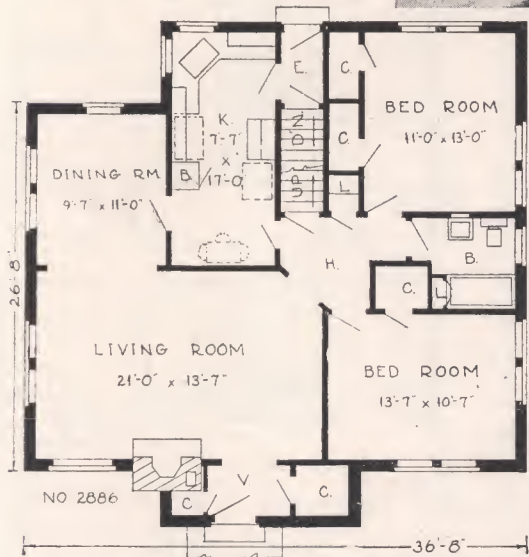
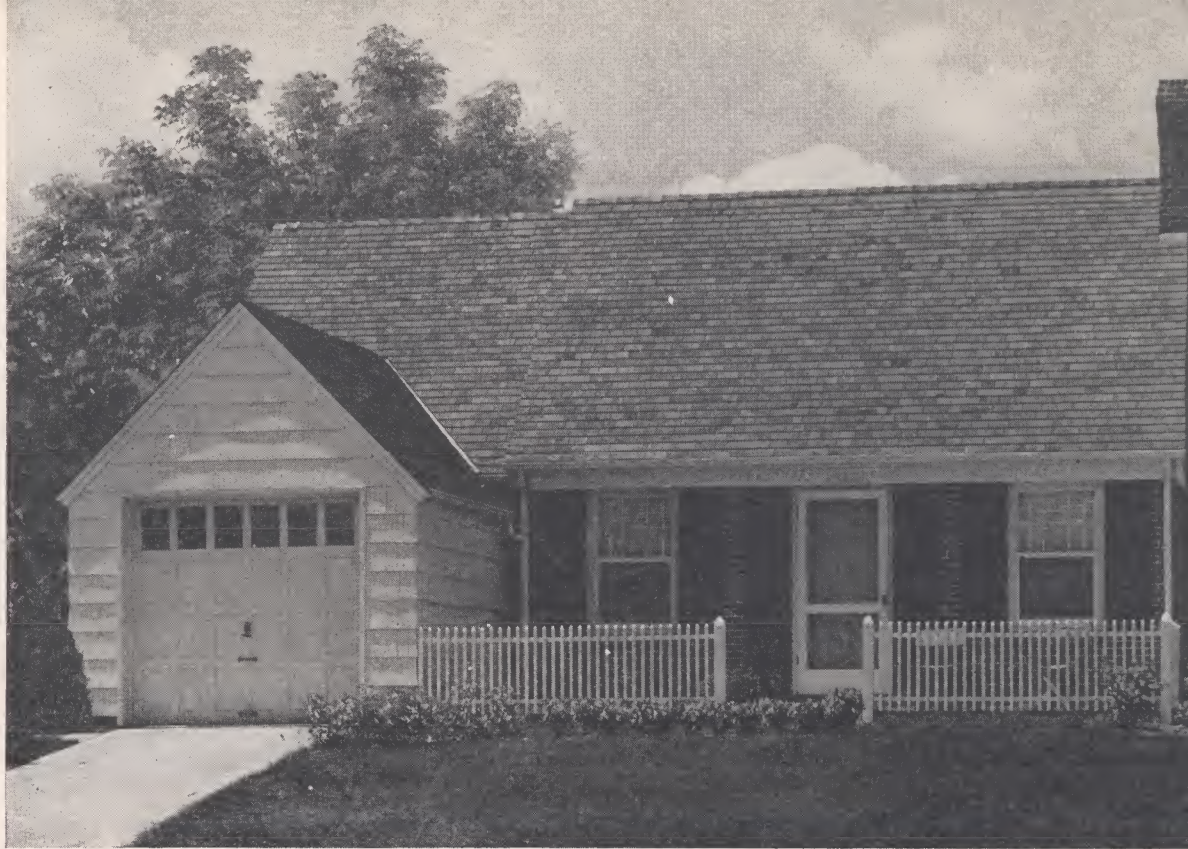
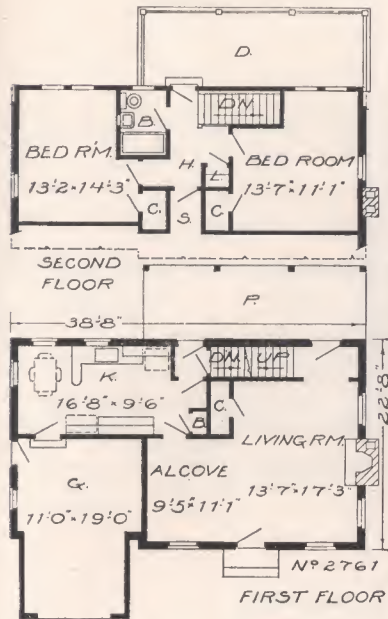
Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list . . \$12.50

Duplicate sets with original order . . Per set, 5.00





Secure complete plans
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Topeka, Kansas.



No. 2761—A lovely living room with dining alcove. A kitchen well equipped with every convenience. A large porch and a garage with plenty of space for garden tools make up the first floor plan of this very attractive cottage. On the second floor are two rooms, bath, closets, and deck. Exterior walls are brick veneer with siding being used on the second floor shed on the rear elevation. Shingles are used on the garage.

Cubic Feet: Basement . 5,536 First Floor . 5,882 Second Floor . 5,075 Garage . 2,096
Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill lists \$17.50
Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00

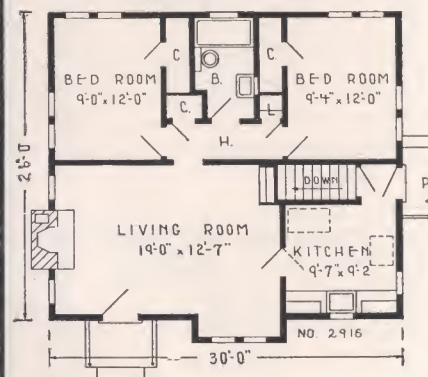
No. 2886—Soft toned brick veneer with spots of cut stone were used for the exterior of this very attractive cottage. The complete plans show an excellent arrangement of five lovely, well ventilated rooms, bath, closets, a full basement and stairs to a large attic, with space for finishing two rooms and a bath, if minor changes are made in the design. The kitchen is very conveniently arranged.

Cubic Feet: Basement . . 9,768 First Floor . . 10,379 Attic . . 6,105
Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$15.00
Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00





Select a design that is in harmony with other homes in your neighborhood.



No. 2916—An attractive and inexpensive cottage of frame construction; four rooms with two bed rooms and a combination living and dining room.

Cubic Feet: Basement . 6,368 First Floor . 6,766

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$12.50

Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00

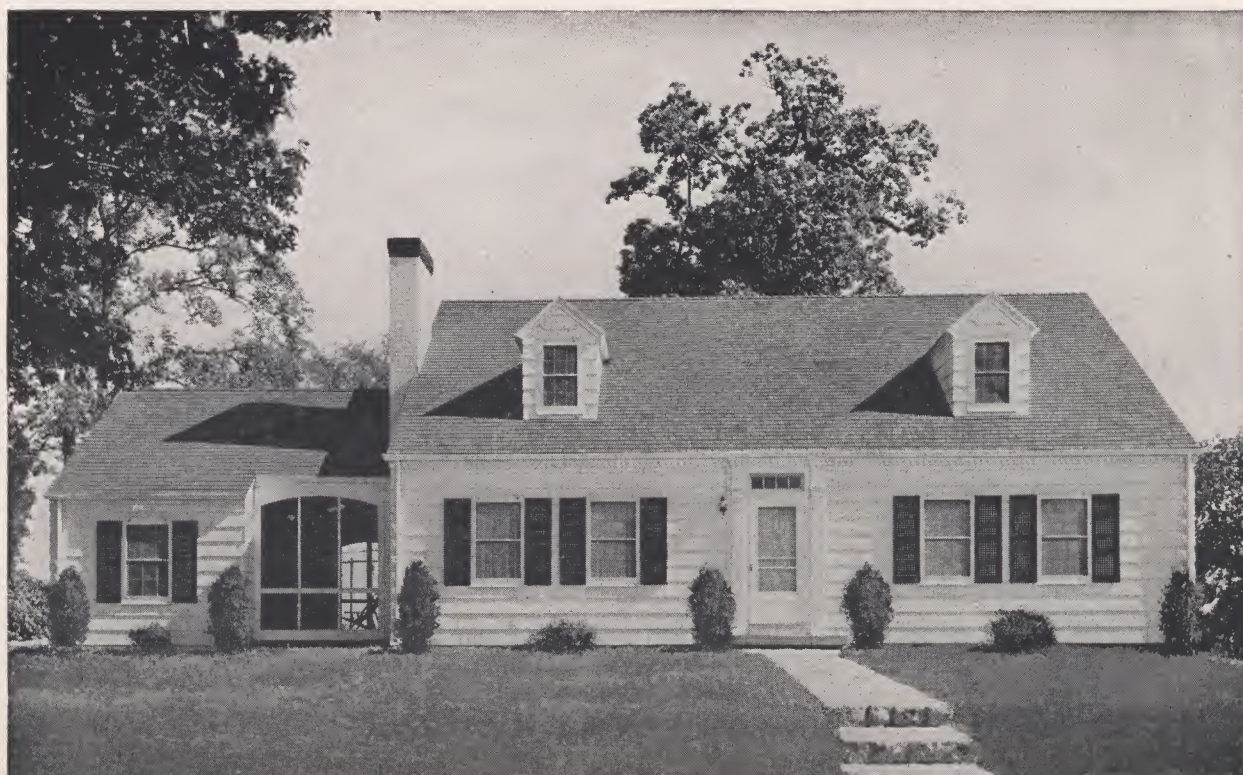
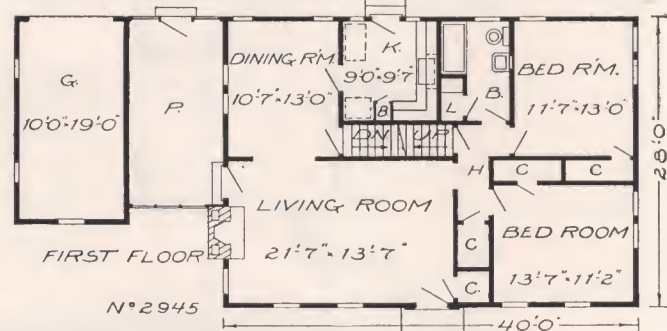


No. 2945—A beautiful Cape Cod Colonial design with a large porch between the house and the garage. There are seven rooms, nine closets and a full basement. Exterior walls are frame covered with shingles.

Cubic Feet: Basement . 8,960 First Floor . 9,520
Second Floor . 5,160 Garage . 1,760

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$20.00

Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00



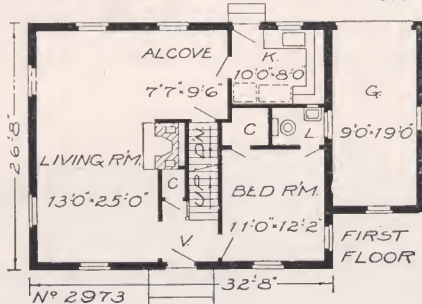
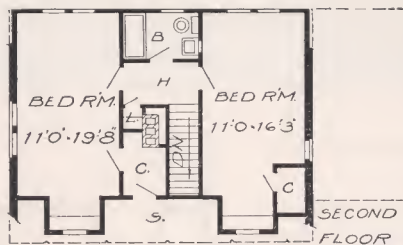
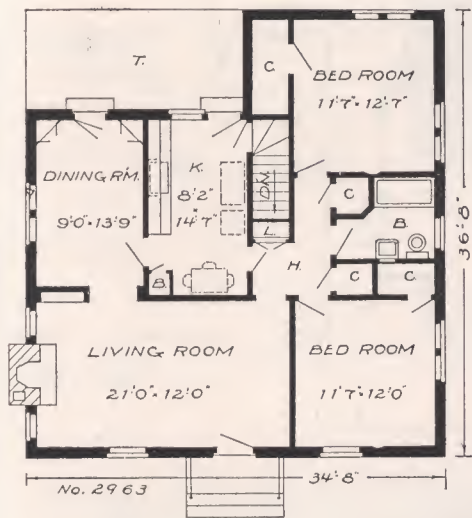
No. 2963—One of our outstanding brick designs is this beautiful little hip roofed cottage. Five lovely, well arranged rooms, bath, closets and a full basement are shown by the complete plans. The living room is particularly well planned for tasteful furnishing.

Cubic Feet:

Basement . . . 9,208
First Floor . . . 9,784

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list . . . \$12.50

Duplicate sets with original order . Per set, \$5.00



Below—**No. 2973**—This beautiful Cape Cod Colonial design is constructed of frame veneered with painted brick and has the popular large living room with a dining alcove. There are four other lovely rooms, a full bath, a half bath, closets, full basement and garage shown by the complete plans.

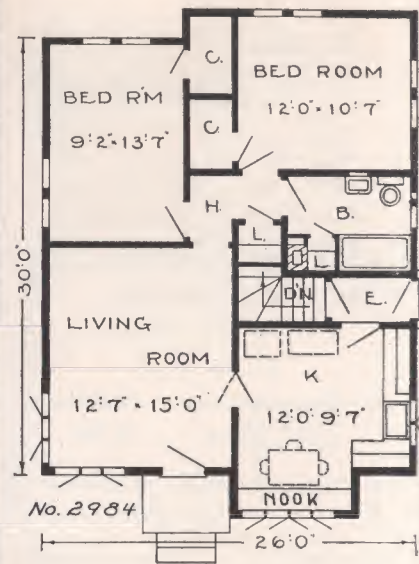
Cubic Feet:

Basement 7,128
First Floor 7,574
Second Floor 5,844
Garage 1,600

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list . . . \$20.00

Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00



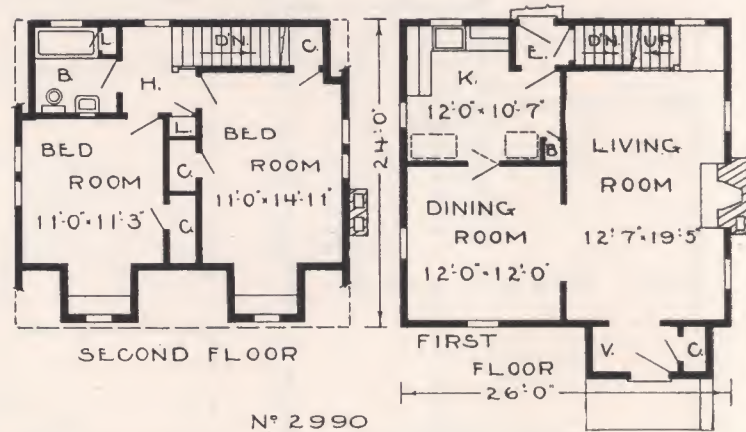


No. 2984—Here is an up-to-date cottage of four rooms with a full basement, that is inexpensive to build. The dining nook in front is a very attractive feature. Exterior walls are frame covered with shingles.

Cubic Feet: Basement . 6,712 First Floor . 7,132
Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$12.50
Duplicate sets with original order . . . Per set, 5.00

No. 2990—An air of hominess pervades the exterior of this five room Cape Cod Colonial design and penetrates to the lovely inner rooms. This design is small and will fit on a narrow lot. Wood siding is used on all exterior walls.

Cubic Feet: Basement . 5,312 First Floor . 5,644
Second Floor . 4,160



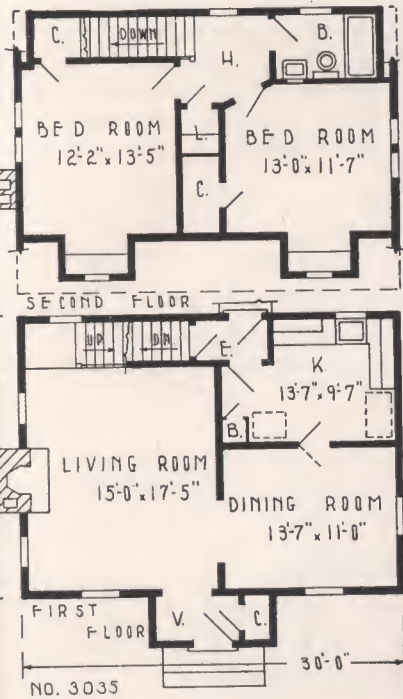
Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list . . \$17.50

Duplicate sets with original order.
Per set, \$5.00

Homes described in this book are distinctive homes—homes that express individuality.

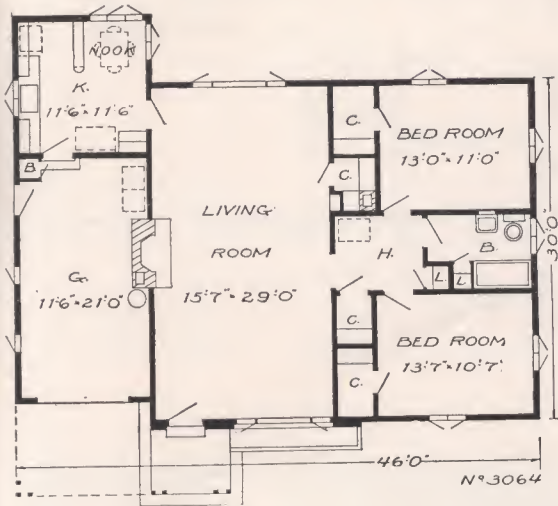


In using Garlinghouse plans, guesswork is eliminated and chance of construction errors is reduced to a minimum.



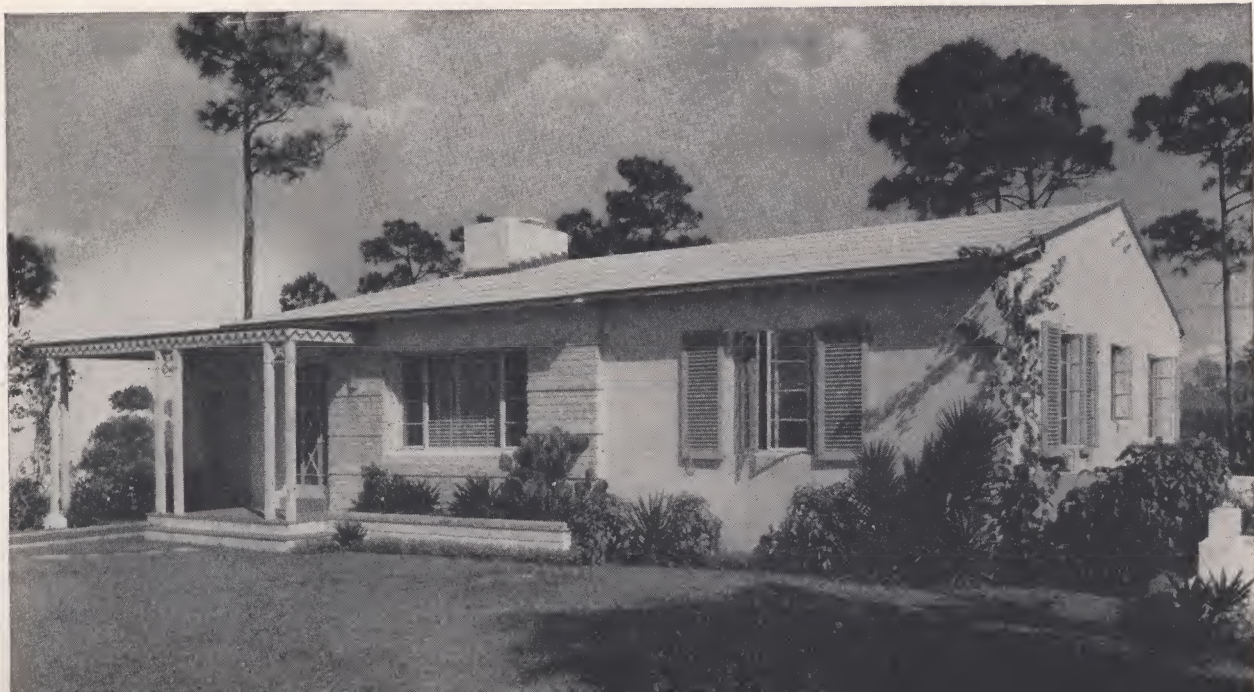
No. 3035—An excellent arrangement of five rooms well planned for the greatest convenience and comfort of the occupants. Either wood siding or shingles may be used on exterior walls.

Cubic Feet: Basement . 5,600 First Floor . 5,950 Second Floor . 4,590
 Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$17.50
 Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00



No. 3064—The tall palm waves its long, graceful plumes, casting fern-like shadows on the lawn and adding to the homey atmosphere surrounding this lovely home. The very large living room also serves for dining when guests arrive, but the cozy nook separated from the kitchen by a bar is sufficient for small family meals. Outside walls are frame covered with stucco, except for brick veneer on portion of front.

Cubic Feet: Main House 10,056 Garage 2,112
 Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$15.00
 Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00





No. 3271—Here is a beautiful cottage with a painted brick veneer exterior. The plan shows exceptionally well arranged and convenient rooms. The kitchen with its excellent work space and breakfast nook is a joy to the house-wife. A large attic for storage and a full basement are provided for by the complete plans.

Cubic Feet:

Basement . . . 9,848
First Floor . . . 10,464
Attic . . . 7,386

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list . . . \$15.00

Duplicate sets with original order . . . Per set, \$5.00

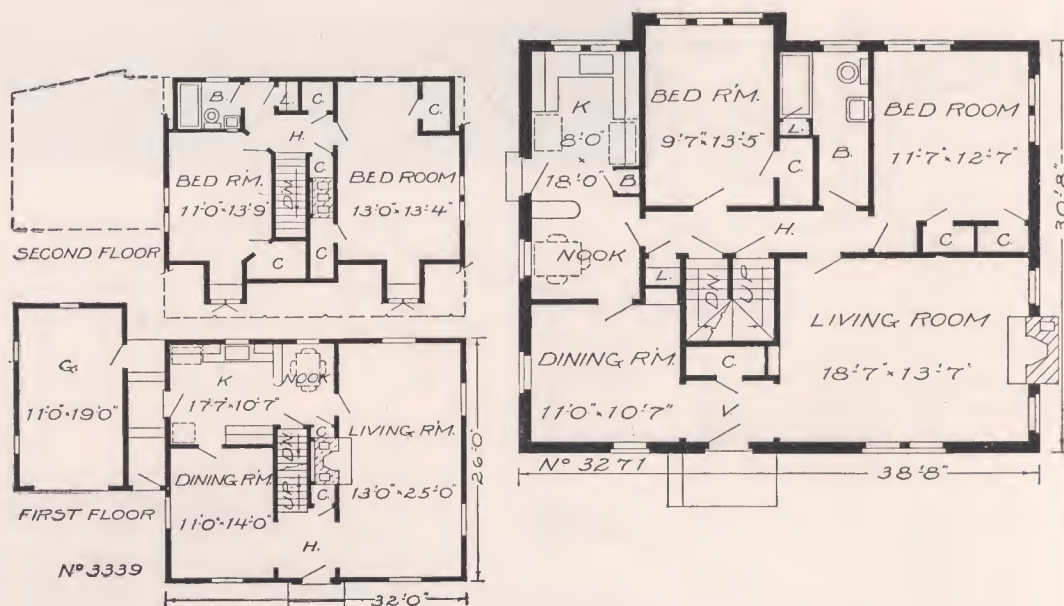
Below—**No. 3339**—A lovely Cape Cod design of frame construction, with an attached garage. An excellent plan arrangement of five rooms, bath and closets is shown. The kitchen with its many built-in fixtures and breakfast nook is especially convenient.

Cubic Feet:

Basement . . . 6,240
First Floor . . . 6,630
Second Floor . . . 5,120
Garage . . . 1,920

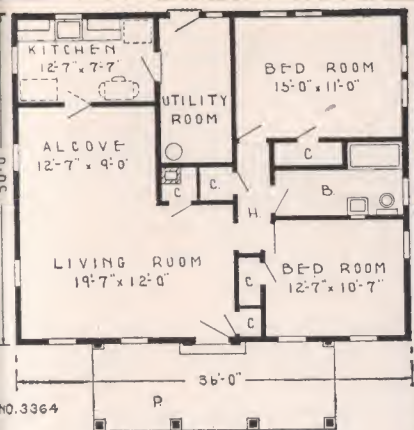
Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list . . . \$20.00

Duplicate sets with original order . . . Per set, 5.00

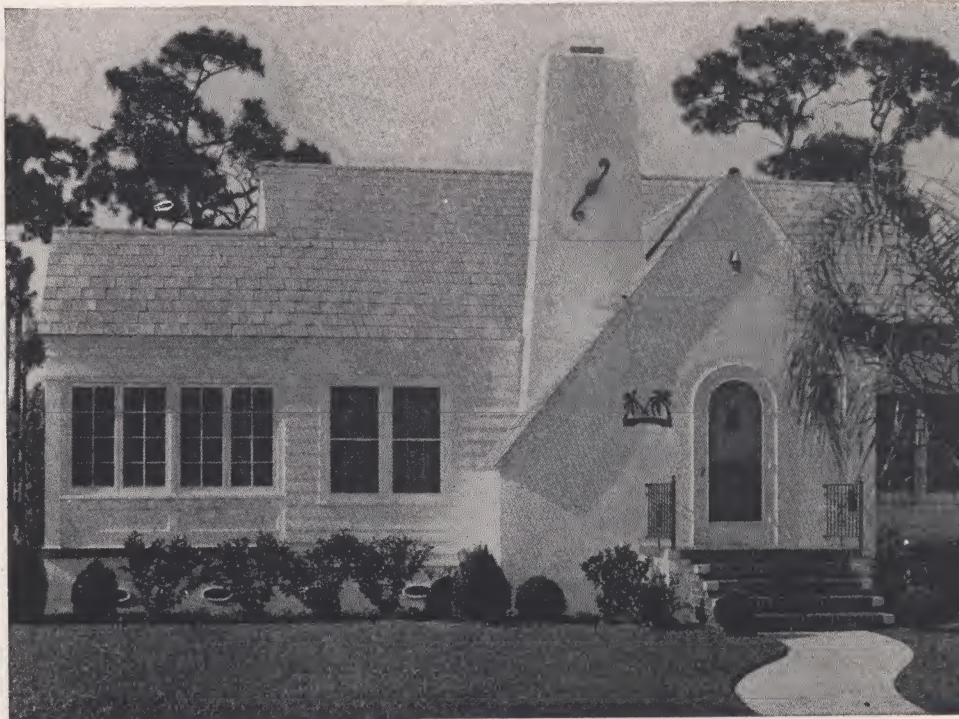
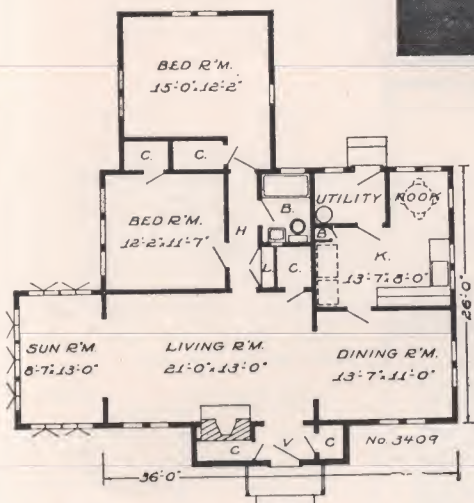


To build without definite plans invites misunderstandings, possibility of costly mistakes and faulty, weak construction.

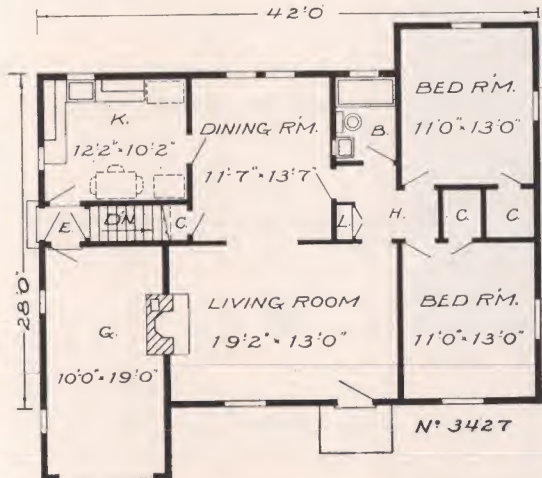




Above—No. 3364—A tribute to our Colonial Fathers is paid by the style of this beautiful cottage. A large combination living and dining room is shown but it may be divided into two rooms, if preferred. Sufficient space is provided in the utility room for a stairs, if a basement is desired. Outside walls are frame covered with siding. Cubic Feet: First Floor 9,180
Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$15.00
Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00



Above—No. 3409—One of the most beautiful of our cottage designs. An excellent plan arrangement of six lovely rooms, bath, closets and utility room is shown. If not needed, the rear bed room may be omitted. The exterior will be quite as attractive if the front entrance is sided instead of stuccoed.



Cubic Feet:

First Floor . . . 15,202
Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list . . \$15.00
Duplicate sets with original order . . . Per set, \$5.00

At Left—No. 3427—Here is a beautiful cottage of five large rooms, bath, closets and garage. A basement is provided, but may easily be omitted if not desired. This little house has an exceptionally attractive exterior of wood siding and is practical to build.

Cubic Feet:
Basement . . . 8,672
Main House . . . 9,214
Garage . . . 1,760
Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list . . \$15.00
Duplicate sets with original order . . . Per set, \$5.00





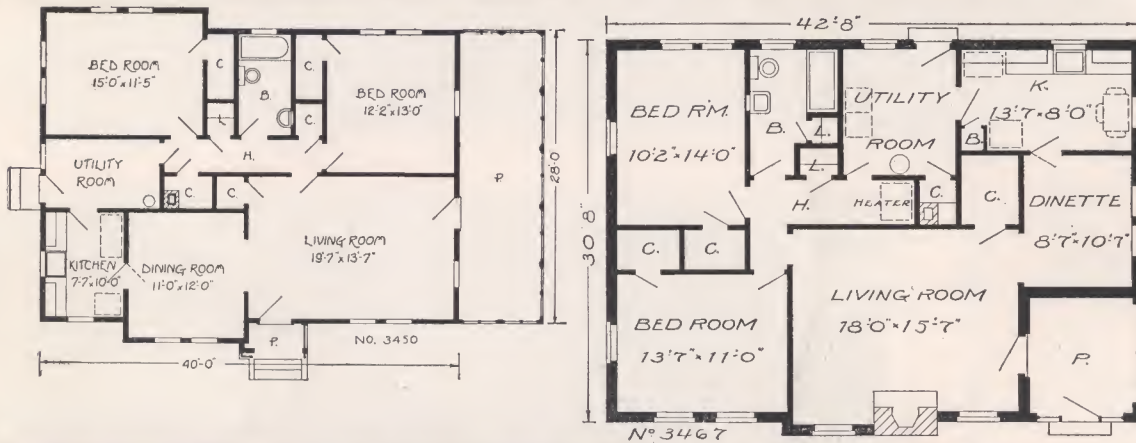
At Left—No. 3450—Quite up-to-date is this lovely cottage. The construction is frame with wide siding on the exterior. Five large rooms, bath, ample closets, utility room and a very large screened porch make up the excellent plan. The porch may be divided, making a fine sleeping porch and a living porch, if desired.

Cubic Feet:

First Floor . . . 12,936

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list . . . \$12.50

Duplicate sets with original order . . . Per set, 5.00



Center—No. 3467—This lovely little home is constructed of frame with brick veneer exterior. The square lines make this an economical house to build and the room arrangement is exceptionally convenient. There are five rooms, bath, closets, utility room and porch shown on the floor plan.

Cubic Feet . . . 10,566

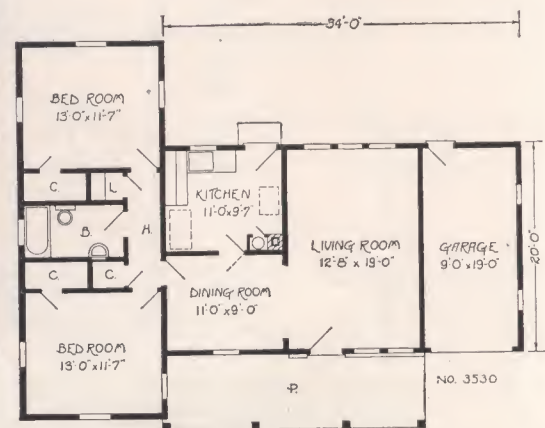
Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list . . . \$15.00

Duplicate set with original order . . . Per set, 5.00



Below—No. 3530—A very practical and inexpensive little house to build and makes a very attractive home. A compact and convenient arrangement of five rooms, bath, closets and garage is shown by the floor plan. The construction is frame with sided exterior.

Cubic Feet: First Floor . . . 11,040 Garage . . . 2,000

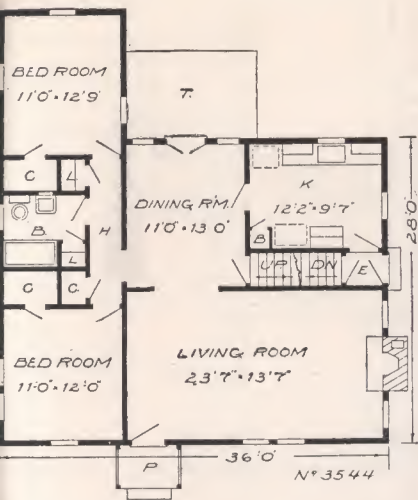


Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list . . . \$12.50

Duplicate sets with original order . Set, \$5.00

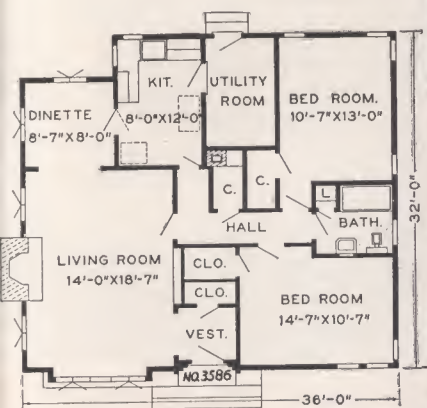
Our complete plans and specifications will save you many times their cost.





Center—No. 3586—A beautiful home of simple lines and with a low pitched roof. The large living room with its fireplace and book shelves is especially cozy and inviting. The large closets and excellent room arrangement will be appreciated by the housewife. Construction is frame with wood siding.

Cubic Feet: First Floor 9,487
Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$15.00
Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00



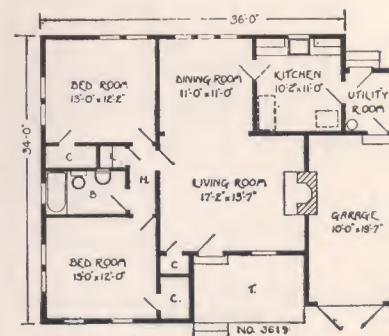
Below—No. 3619—Another very neat and attractive little cottage of frame construction, with siding for the exterior. The many large windows insure ample light and ventilation. An excellent and convenient arrangement of five rooms, bath, closets, utility room and garage is shown by the floor plan.

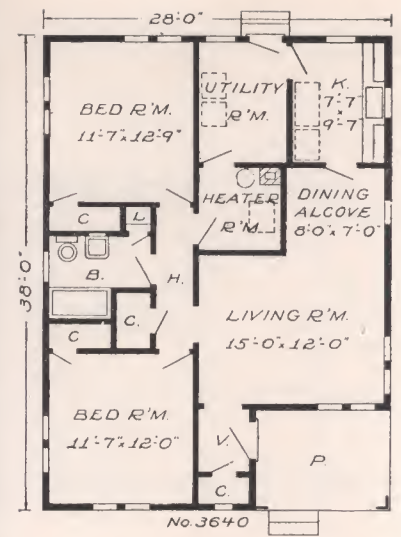
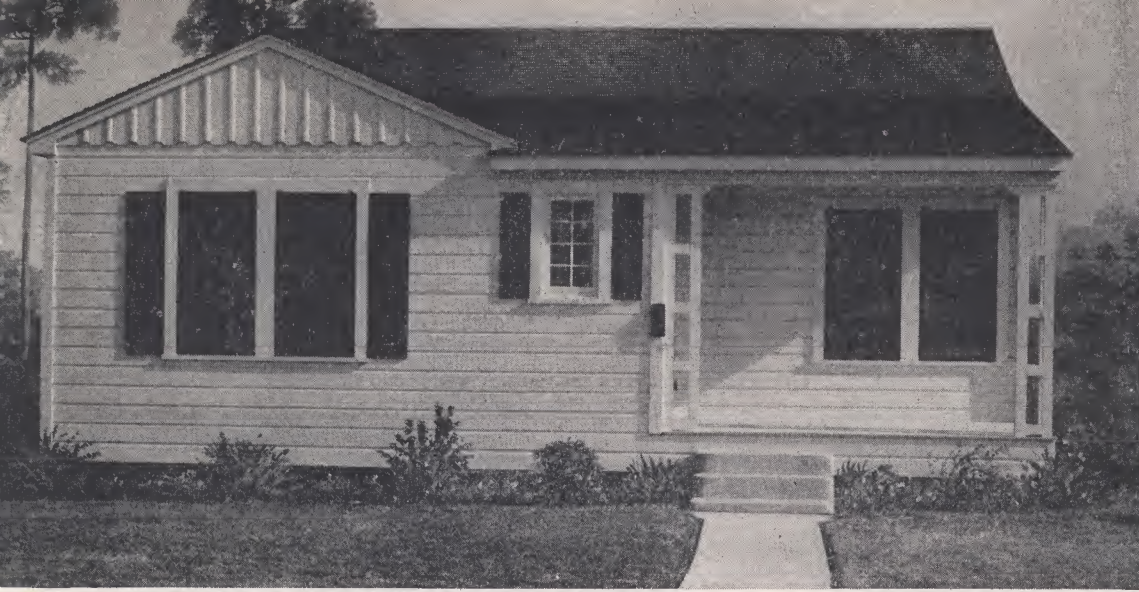
Above—No. 3544—This beautiful little cottage of frame construction has an exceptionally attractive front entrance. The complete plans show five lovely rooms, bath and closets, a full basement and stairs to an attic which with slight alteration, may be finished into one room and a bath if desired.

Cubic Feet: Basement . 6,976 Main House . 7,412 Attic . 4,360
Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$15.00
Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00

Cubic Feet: First Floor . 11,671 Garage . 1,680

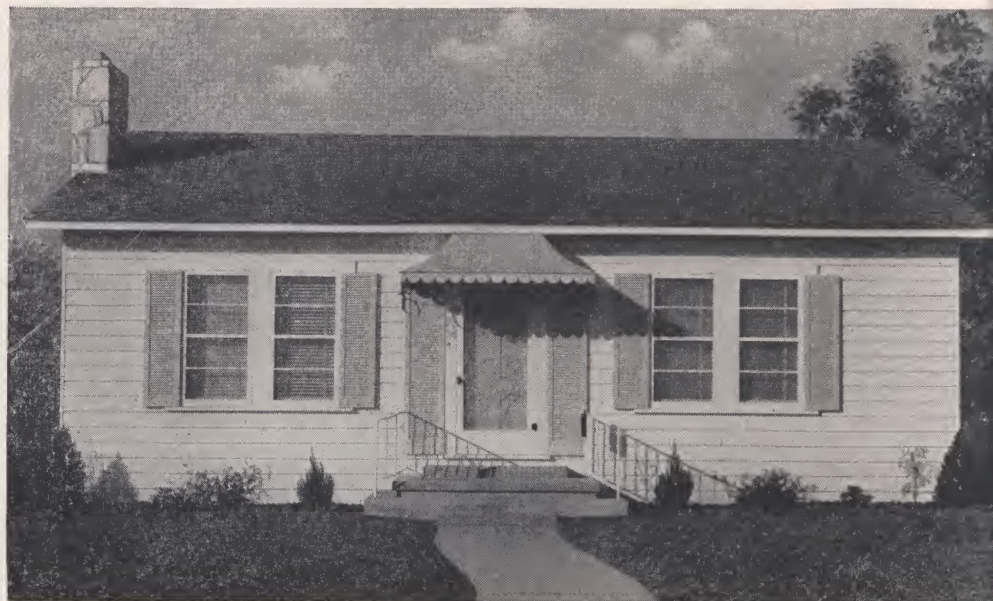
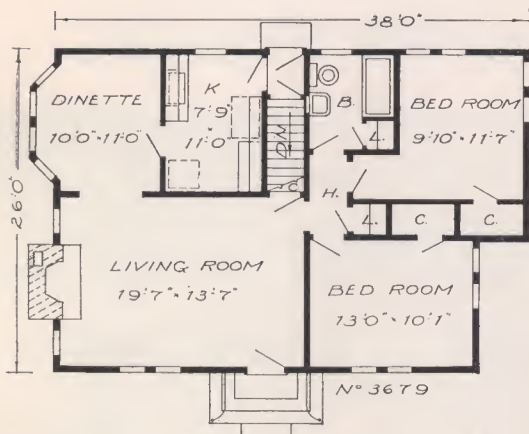
Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$12.50
Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00





Above—No. 3640—A lovely little house of frame construction, economical to build and with every convenience for the housewife.

Cubic Feet 4,296
 Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$12.50
 Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00



Below—No. 3695—A lovely little cottage with an excellent arrangement of 5 rooms, bath, closets and a large utility room. The Colonial entrance is exceptionally attractive and the very large windows insure light and airy rooms. If a basement is desired, the stairs may go down from the utility room. Construction is frame, siding being used on the exterior.

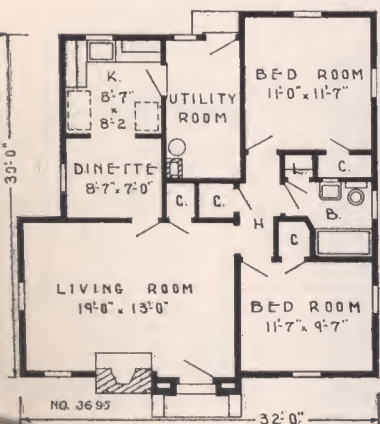
Cubic Feet: First Floor 7,820

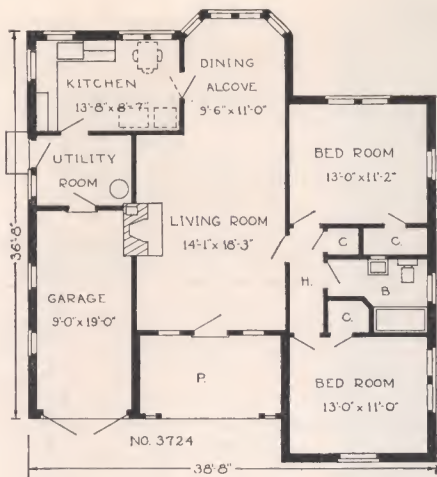
Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$12.50

Duplicate sets with original order Per set, \$5.00

Above—No. 3679—A beautiful little home with a certain dignity and charm that makes it an outstanding design. Five rooms, bath, and closets are shown by the floor plan. The stairs from the entry lead to a full basement. Exterior walls are frame covered with wood siding.

Cubic Feet: Basement 7,728 First Floor 8,211
 Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$12.50
 Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00



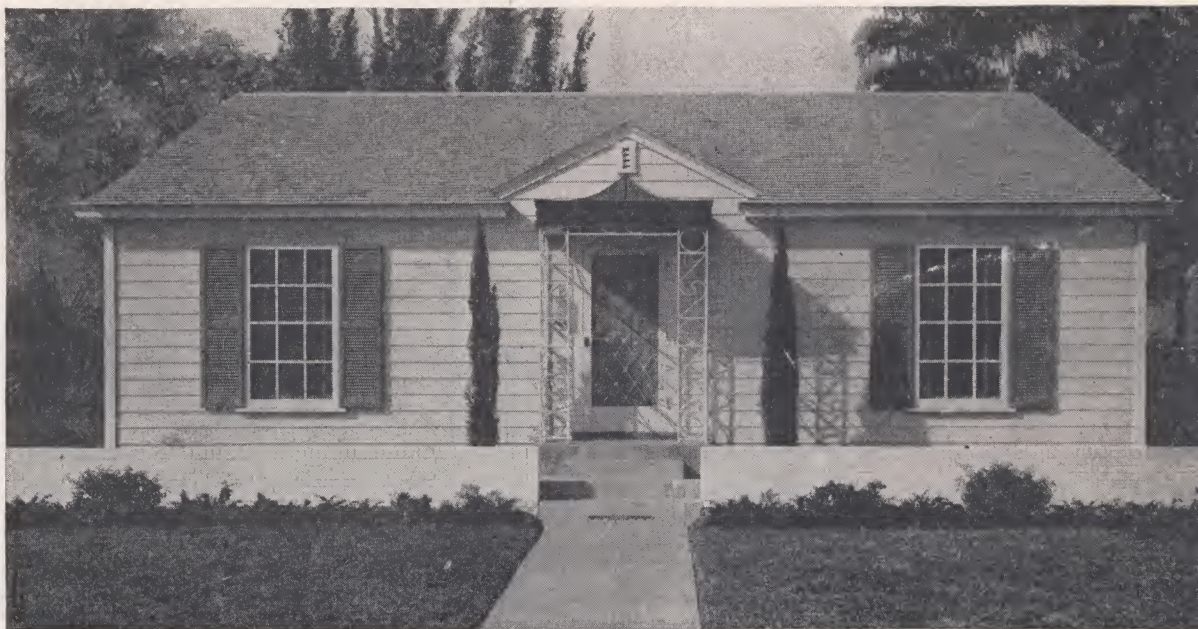
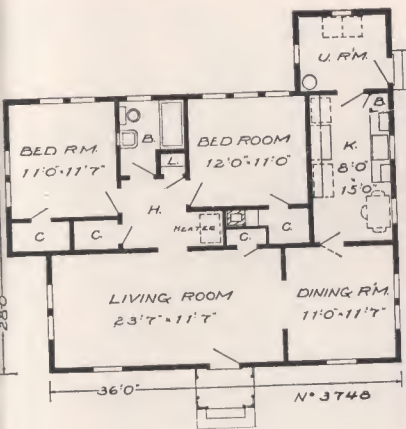


No. 3724—A neat and attractive cottage. A combination of brick veneer and both vertical and horizontal siding is interestingly used in this design. The garage is conveniently attached to the house and the room arrangement consists of a large living room with dining alcove, a kitchen, utility room, two bed rooms, bath and closets.

Cubic Feet: First Floor . . . 12,320 Garage . . . 1,600

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$12.50

Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00



Center—No. 3748—Another lovely little home of frame construction, with an exceptionally attractive front entrance. Many more-pretentious homes do not have more convenience and comfort than is shown in this design. Five lovely rooms, bath, closets and utility room are shown on the floor plan.

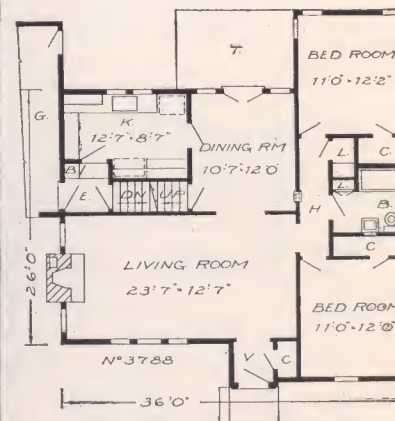
Cubic Feet 9,792
Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$12.50
Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00

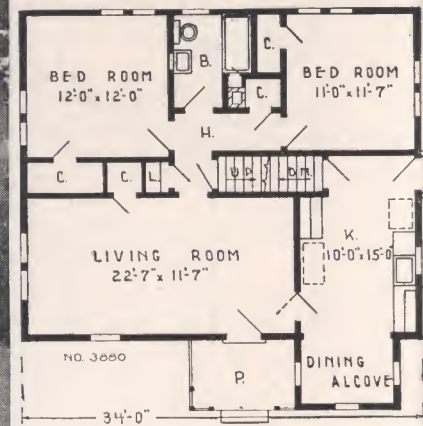
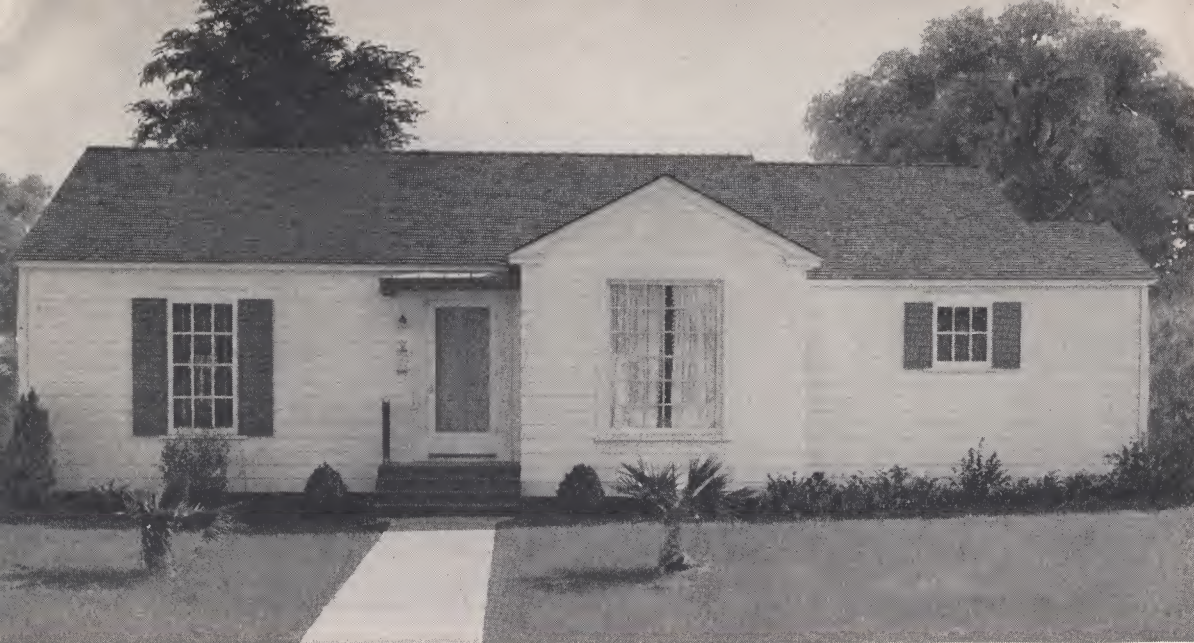
Below—No. 3788—The simplicity of this unassuming little house makes it economical to build and very practical for a small up-to-date family. The kitchen is conveniently arranged and with its wall table for hurried breakfasts, many steps are saved. Four other rooms, bath, closets and attached garage

are shown. A large attic with space for finishing two rooms and bath, with slight alteration, and a full basement are also provided. Exterior walls are frame with wood siding.

Cubic Feet:

Basement . 8,864 First Floor . 9,418 Attic . 5,540 Garage . 1,920
Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$15.00
Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00





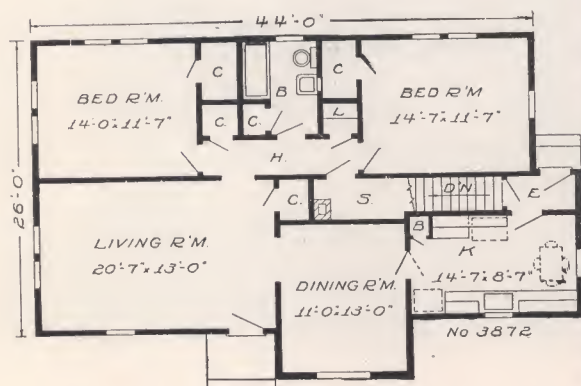
Above—No. 3872—The large window in front adds much to the beauty of this little cottage of frame construction. A full basement is provided, but may be omitted if not desired.

Cubic Feet:

Basement 9,864 Main House . 10,480

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$15.00

Duplicate sets with original order . . Per set, 5.00

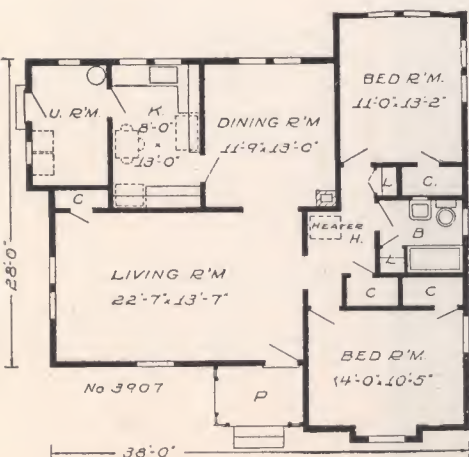


Above—No. 3880—One of our most practical and inexpensive small cottages of frame construction. 4 fine large rooms, attic, which, if altered slightly, is large enough for finishing one room and bath, and full basement are shown by the complete plans. Five-room efficiency for the price of 4 rooms.

Cubic Feet: Basement . 8,048 First Floor . 8,551 Attic . 5,030

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$12.50

Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00



Below—No. 3907—Another beautiful little home of frame construction very practical to build. Every convenience needed for gracious living may be found in this design. Five lovely rooms, bath, closets and utility room are shown by the floor plan. Heater space is found in the hall.

Cubic Feet 10,472

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$15.00

Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00



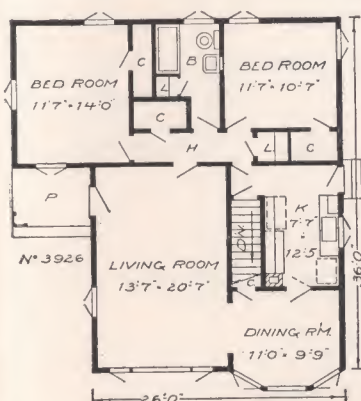
At Right—No. 3926—This little white frame house is like an exquisite jewel, bright, perfect in its setting, all together lovely and desirable. Five lovely rooms, bath, closets, a full basement and every convenience are shown by the complete plans.

Cubic Feet:

Basement 9,408
First Floor 9,996

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list . . . \$15.00

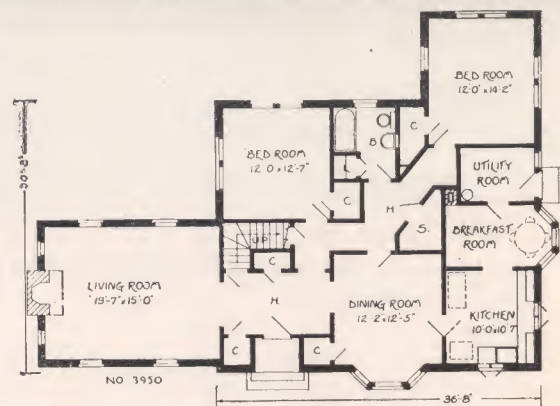
Duplicate sets with original order . Per set, 5.00



Center—No. 3950—The wide frontage, large windows, beautiful Colonial entrance and bay window give this house of brick veneer construction, a stately appearance and make it one of our most attractive designs. Five lovely large rooms, bath, many closets, breakfast room and utility room are shown on the floor plan. The stairs lead to a large attic, which may be finished into two rooms and bath, if desired, with slight alteration.

Cubic Feet:

First Floor 10,956
Attic 5,022



Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list . . . \$15.00
Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00

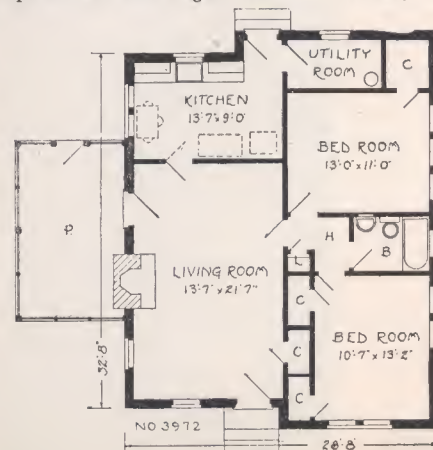


Below — No. 3972 — a compact little cottage that is quite economical to build. The construction is frame with brick veneer exterior. A disappearing stairs leading to the attic for storage may be located in the hall, if desired.

Cubic Feet: First Floor . . . 10,912

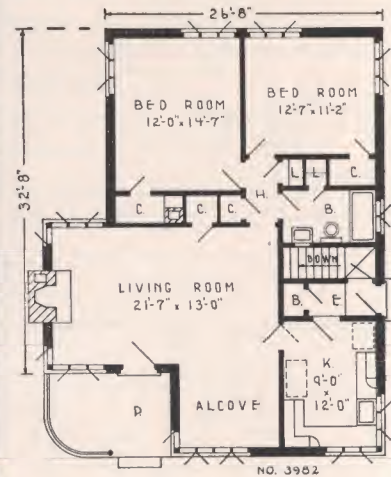
Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$12.50

Duplicate sets with original order . Per set, 5.00





Secure complete plans
from your dealer or
L. F. Garlinghouse Co.,
Topeka, Kansas.

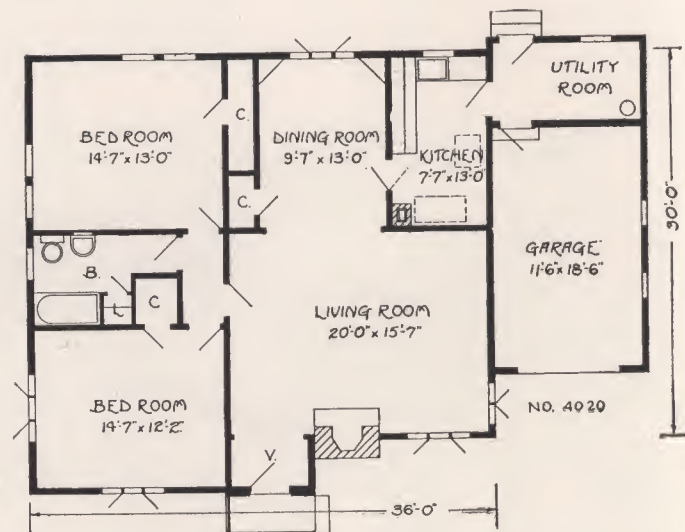


No. 3982—This brick veneer cottage is quite up-to-date, simple of construction, and well worth considering. Four lovely rooms are shown, but with the dining alcove you have five-room efficiency.

Cubic Feet: Basement . 8,608 First Floor . 9,146
Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$15.00
Duplicate sets with original order . . . Per set, 5.00

A good plan and a well defined contract are important; "Early understandings make long friendships."

No. 4020—A very charming cottage with garage attached. The casement windows, Colonial entrance, and large beautiful fireplace flue make this one of our most attractive cottages. Five excellent rooms, bath, closets and utility room are shown on the floor plan. Exterior walls are frame covered with shingles. Wood siding is used in the gables.



Cubic Feet: First Floor . 13,706 Garage . 1,824
Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$15.00
Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00



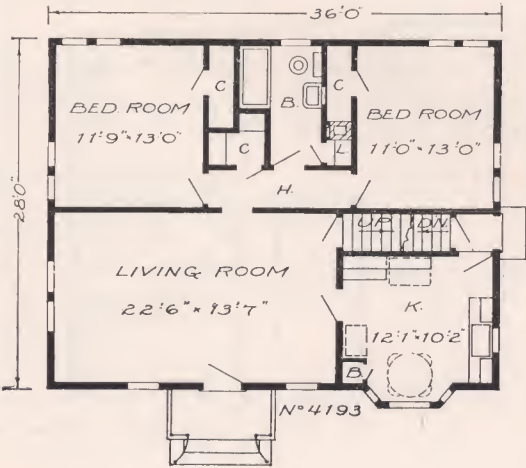
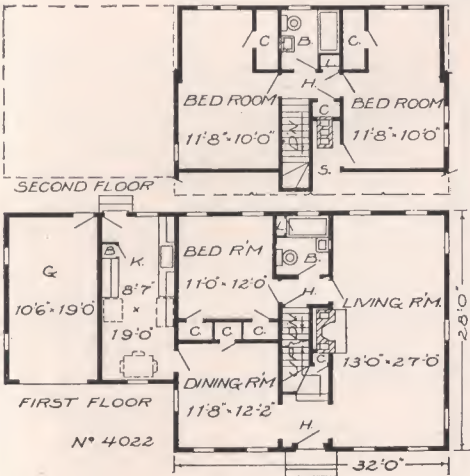
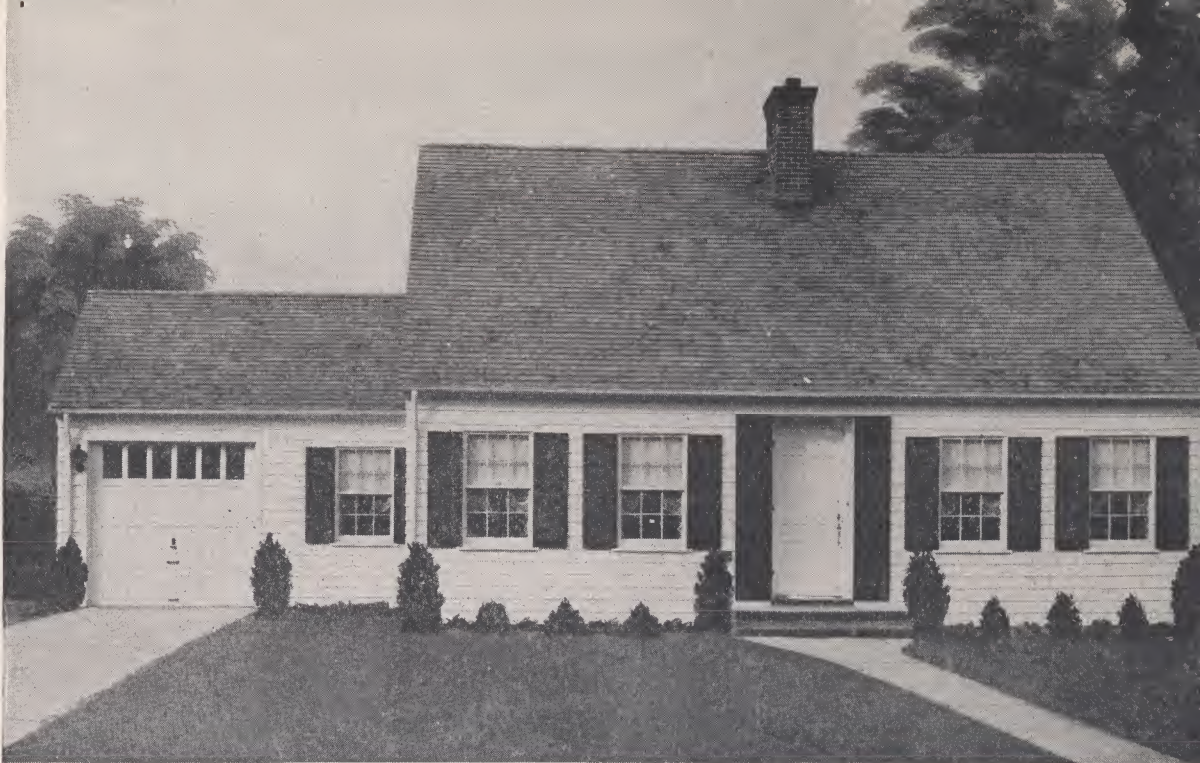
No. 4022—Simple economical lines are shown in this lovely design making it easy to construct. The long narrow kitchen is ideal for the convenient arrangement of equipment. Six excellent rooms, two baths, closets and garage are shown. Exterior walls of frame are sided.

Cubic Feet:

Basement . .	8,608
First Floor . .	9,146
Second Floor . .	4,864
Garage . .	1,760

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$20.00

Duplicate sets with original order . . Per set, \$5.00



No. 4193—A ducky little bay window in the kitchen helps to form dining space and adds greatly to the lovely exterior of this design. The dignified entrance with the iron railing on each side of the wide steps beckons an irresistible welcome. Four lovely rooms, bath and closets make up the floor plan. A large storage attic is provided above stairs and a full basement below. Plans specify asbestos shingles for exterior walls.

Cubic Feet:

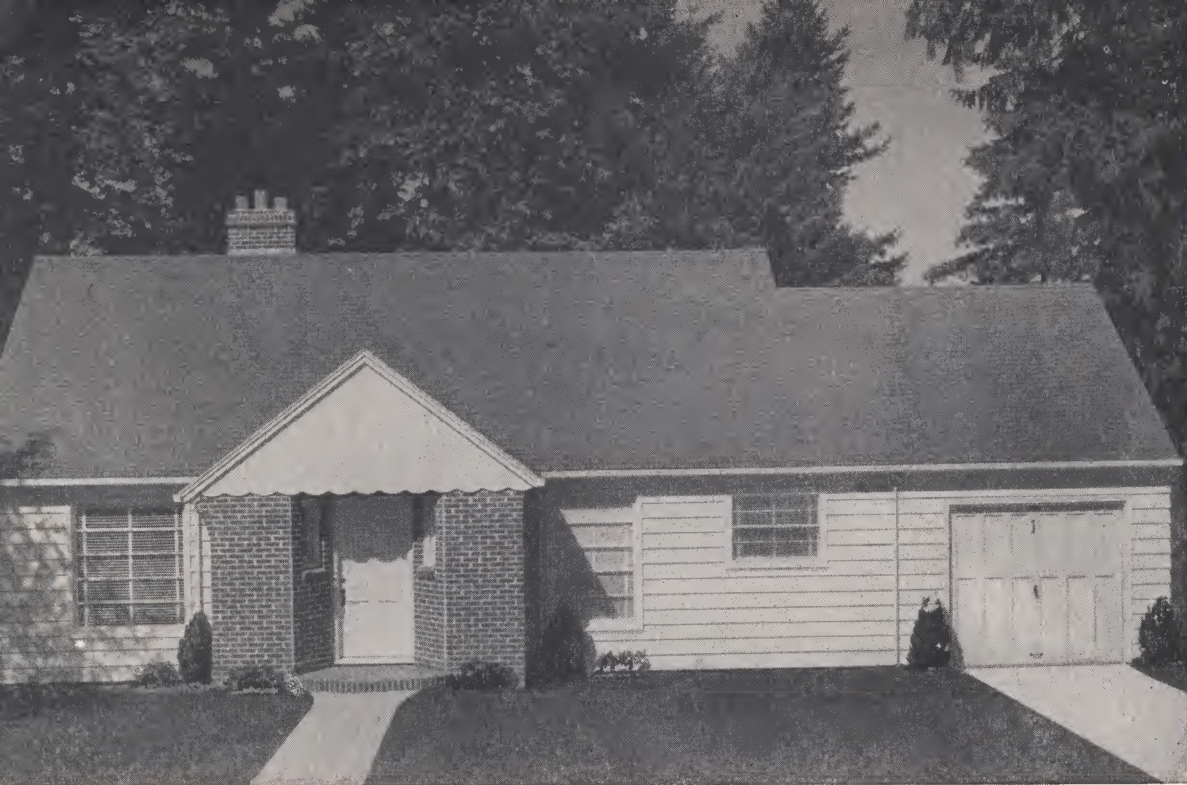
Basement	8,160
First Floor	8,670
Attic	5,040

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$12.50

Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00



Into the development of these plans has been packed our 30 years experience helping thousands of families build homes of maximum quality at minimum cost.



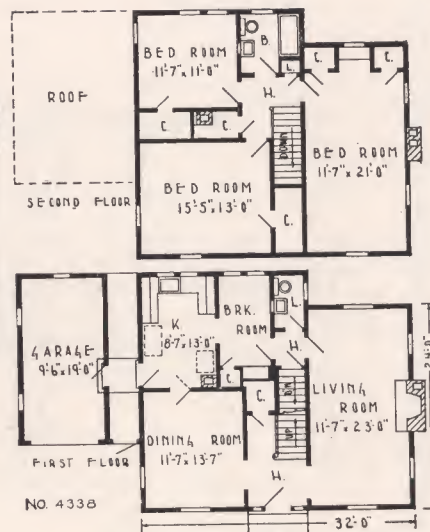
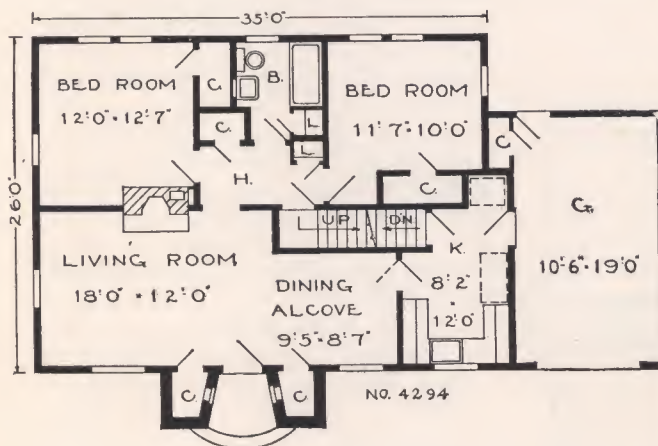
No. 4294—Simple lines are shown for this cottage of frame construction, but it is made especially beautiful with the lovely brick front and recessed doorway. A very convenient and practical plan is shown and with the dining alcove, five-room efficiency is given. The garage is shown attached, but may be omitted and built in the rear, if preferred. Space in attic is sufficient for storage only.

Cubic Feet:

Basement	7,600
First Floor	8,070
Attic	5,990
Garage	1,760

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$15.00

Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00



No. 4338—Here is another of the very popular type of two story Colonial designs. The garage is shown conveniently attached but may be omitted if preferred. The house plan shows an excellent arrangement of six rooms, breakfast room, bath, half-bath, and closets. Construction is frame covered with asbestos shingles, except for stucco on first floor recess.

Cubic Feet:

Basement	6,784
First Floor	7,208
Second Floor	7,480
Garage	1,600

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list . \$20.00

Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00

Because owning a Home is probably one of the most important investments you will ever make, it demands careful planning.

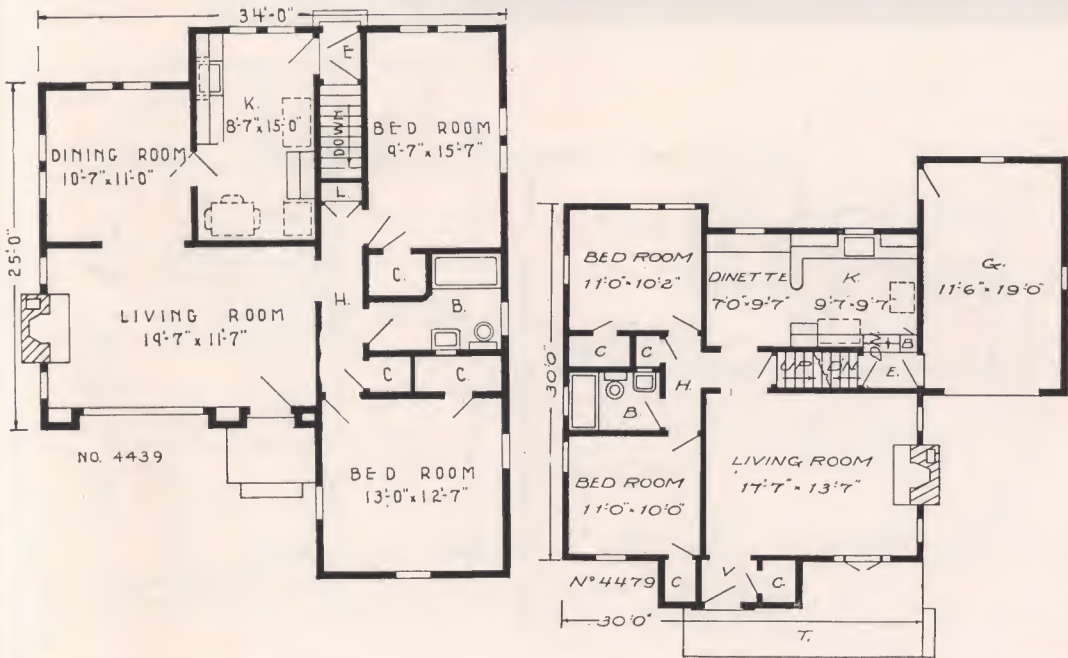


No. 4439—Something new and different is the very large living room window recessed from the outside. Every room in this design is exceptionally well lighted and ventilated. 5 cozy rooms, bath and closets are shown. Exterior walls are frame, sided.

Cubic Feet:
 Basement . . 8,696
 First Floor . . 9,240

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list . . . \$15.00

Duplicate sets with original order . Per set, \$5.00

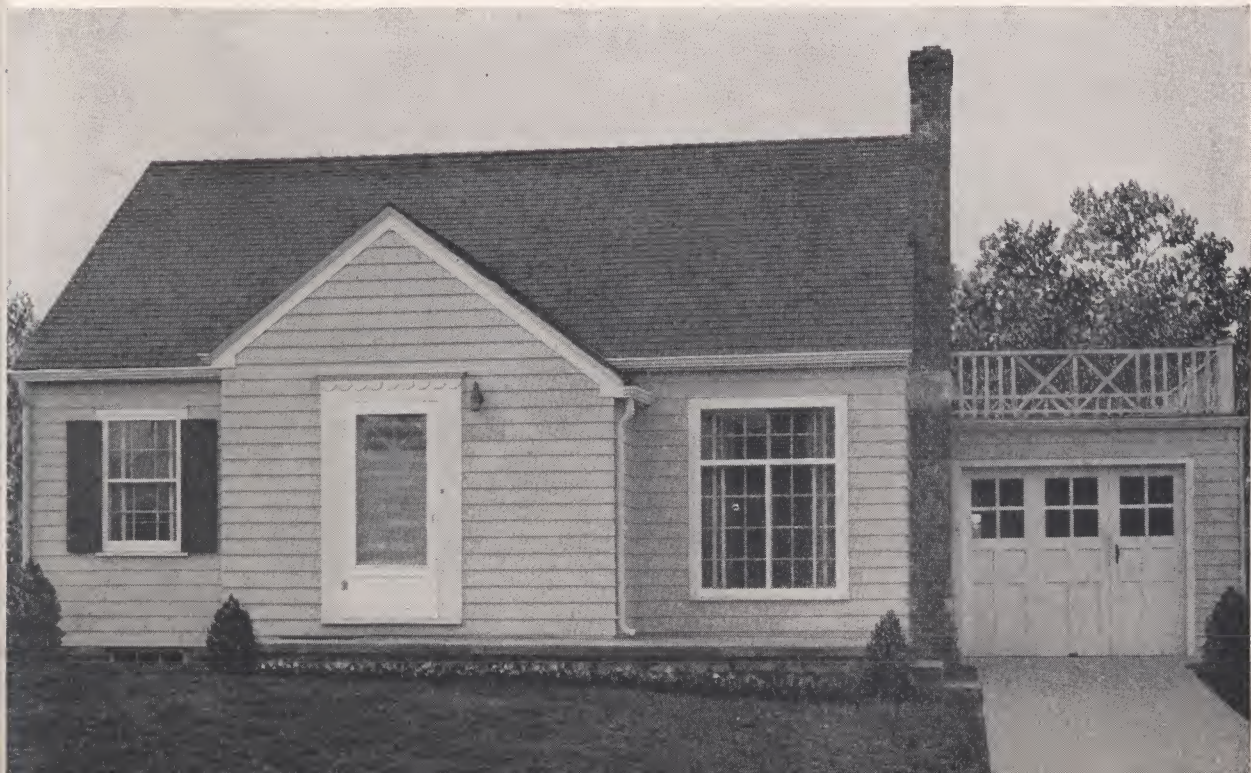


No. 4479—Just a little house with big ideas. The exterior of frame construction is quite simple, very attractive, and economical to build. An ideal little home for the small family that must economize, but appreciate all the nice things of much larger homes. Second floor stairs lead to attic which with minor alteration, may be finished into one room and bath.

Cubic Feet:
 Basement 7,296
 First Floor 7,752
 Attic 4,560
 Garage 1,920

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list . \$12.50

Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00



*All Plan orders
 are filled
 promptly.*



No. 4555—This design appears to be just a beautiful little Early American cottage, but in reality it is much larger and contains seven excellent rooms, two baths and closets. The large screen porch is a much desired feature. One of the bedrooms may be used as a library, if desired. Exterior walls are frame with asbestos shingles, except for portion of front that is brick veneer.

Cubic Feet:

Basement . . .	8,640
First Floor . . .	9,180
Second Floor . . .	6,080

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list . . . \$20.00

Duplicate sets with original order . . . Per set, 5.00

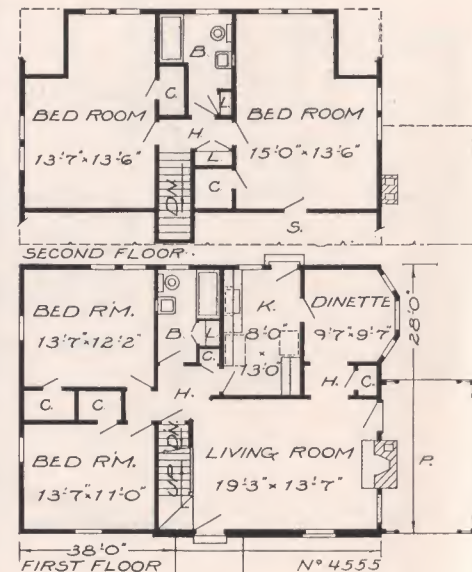
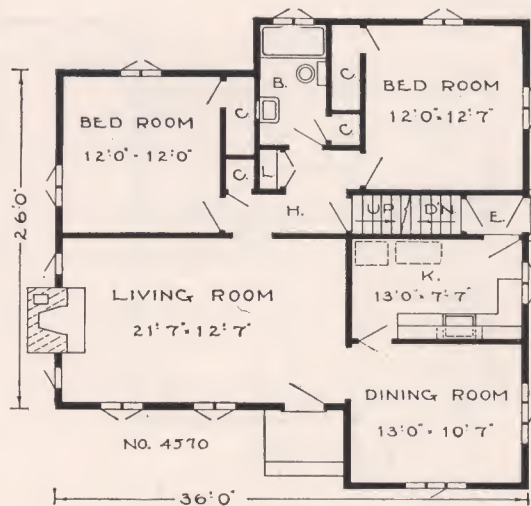
Below—**No. 4570**—A very neat and attractive frame cottage with sided exterior. An excellent arrangement of 5 lovely rooms, bath and closets. A full basement is reached by the stairs from the entry. Attic is sufficient for storage only.

Cubic Feet:

Basement	8,832
First Floor	9,384
Attic	5,520

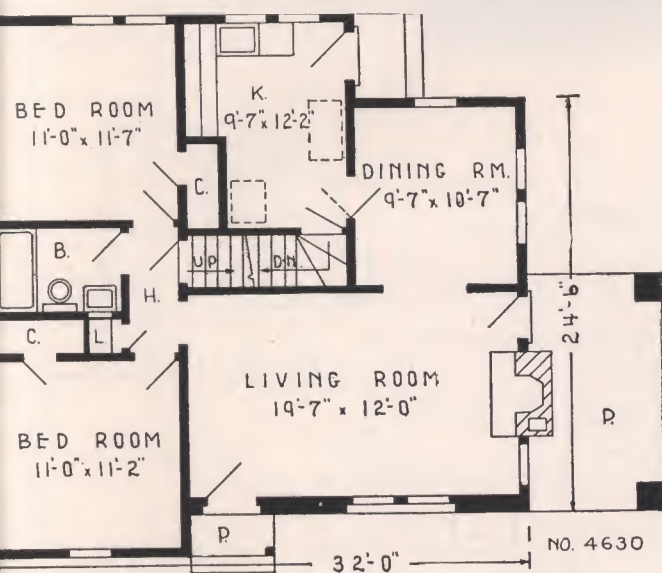
Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list . . . \$15.00

Duplicate sets with original order . . . Per set, 5.00



Into the development of these plans has been packed our 30 years experience helping thousands of families build homes of maximum quality at minimum cost.





No. 4630—Vertical siding and stone were used for the front of this cottage and wide siding covers the rest of the exterior. Five well arranged rooms make up the floor plan. With but minor change in design, one room and bath may be finished in the attic.

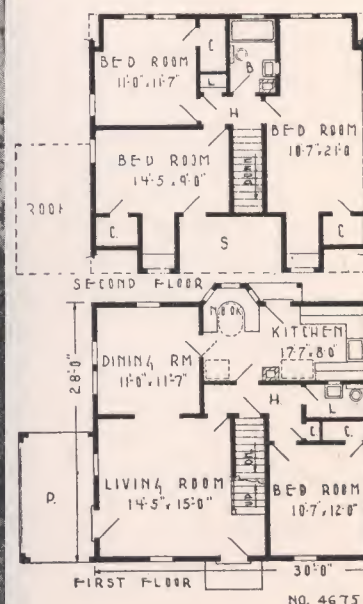
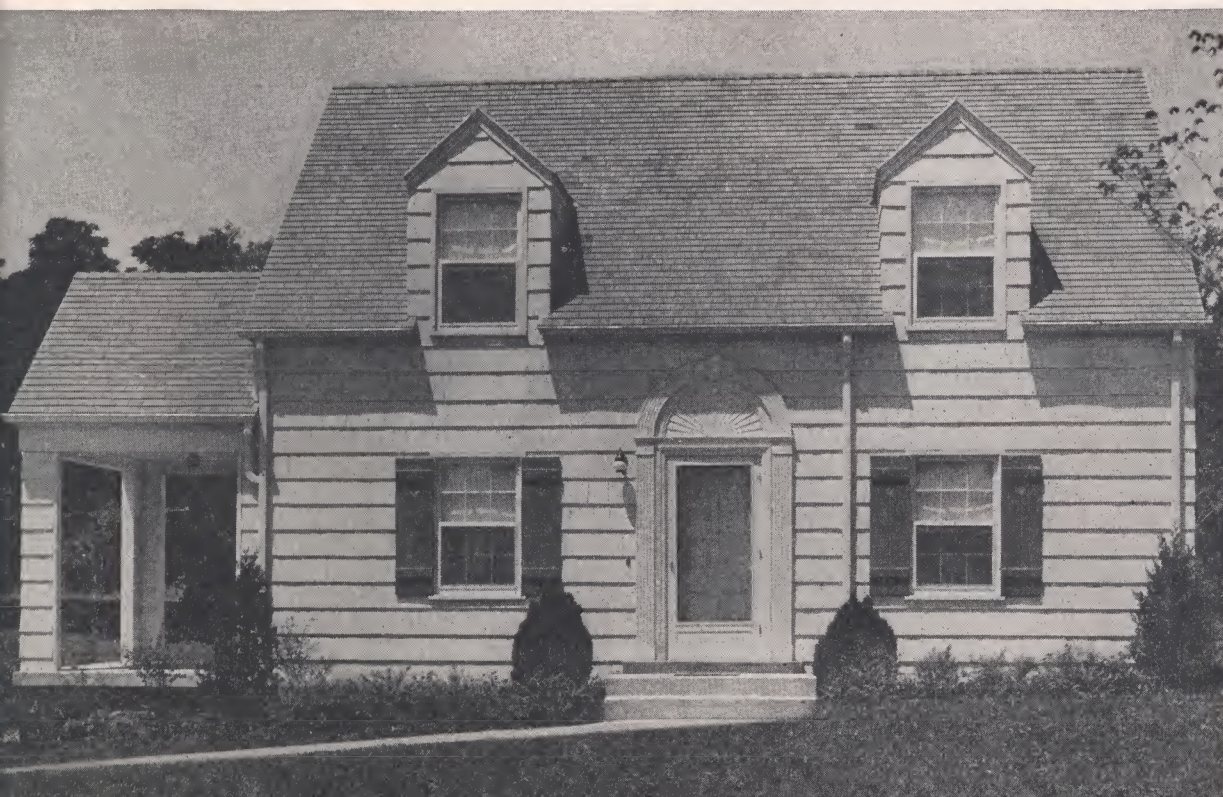
Cubic Feet: Basement . 7,392 First Floor . 8,754 Attic . 4,620
Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$12.50
Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00

No. 4675—A beautiful seven room house which is economical to build. It is hard to imagine a more convenient kitchen with its dining nook than the one shown in this design. All rooms are conveniently arranged. Wood shingles are used on exterior walls.

Cubic Feet:

Basement . 6,816 First Floor . 7,242 Second Floor . 5,760

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list \$20.00
Duplicate sets with original order Per set, 5.00





No. 4736—The long bare tree shadows give promise of a shady lawn setting in a short while, for this delightful little Colonial cottage. This little five room house is quite up-to-date with its very large living room, small dinette, well equipped kitchen, lovely bed rooms, bath, large closets and full basement. Wide siding or shingles may be used on outside walls.

Cubic Feet:

Basement . . . 9,088
First Floor . . . 9,656

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list . . . \$15.00

Duplicate sets with original order . . . Per set, 5.00

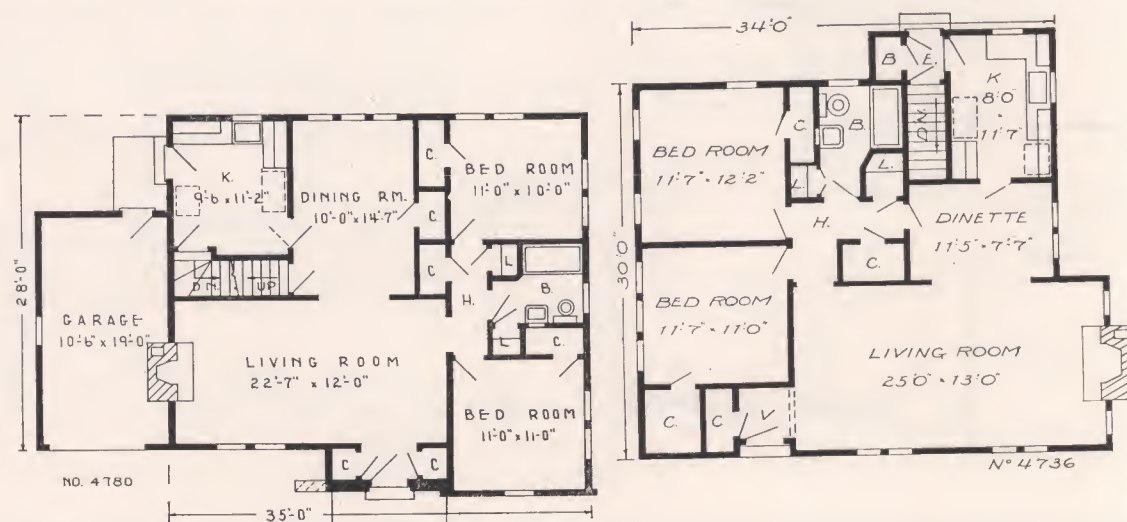
No. 4780—This lovely cottage shows a happy combination of contrasting materials. Shingles are used for the exterior of the main house, stone veneer around entrance, stucco and half timber in front gable. The garage may be built detached, if desired.

Cubic Feet:

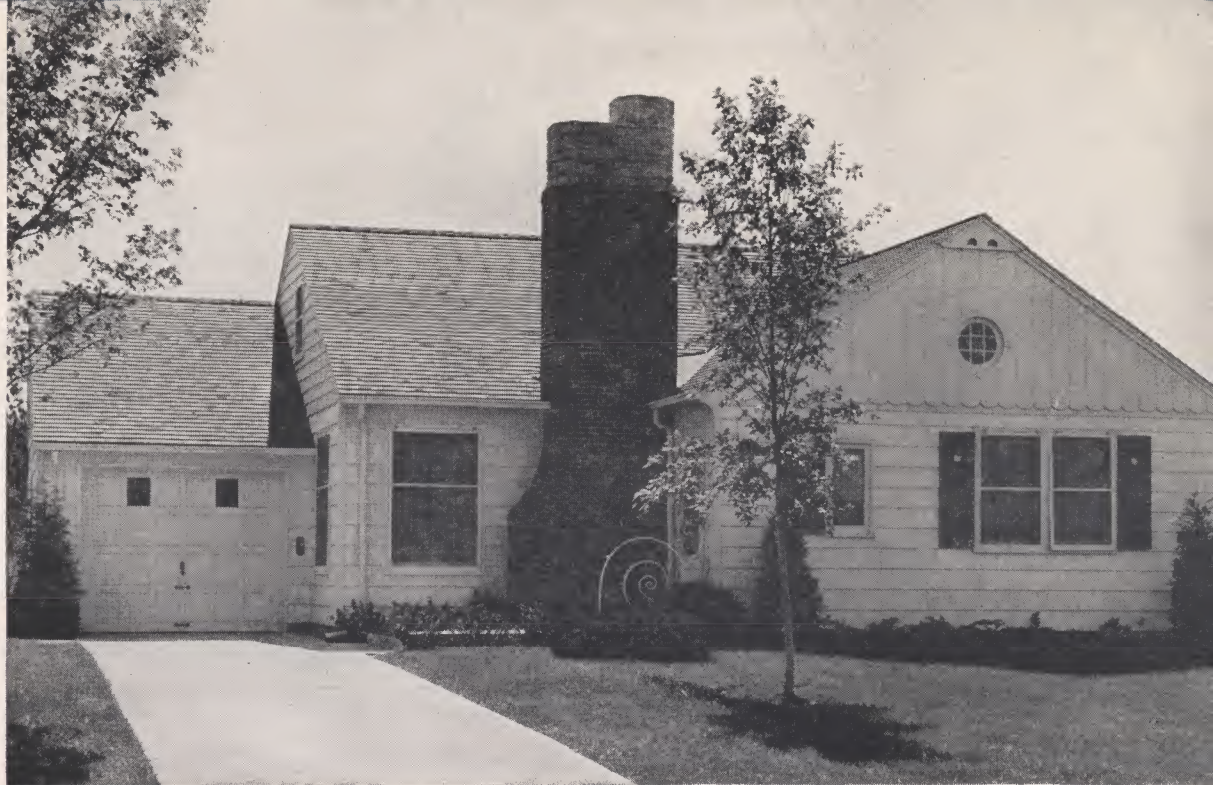
Basement . . . 8,544
First Floor . . . 9,078
Attic . . . 5,340
Garage . . . 1,760

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list . . . \$15.00

Duplicate set with original order . . . Per set, 5.00



No. 4810 — The beautiful flue and the unusual iron rail are striking features of this lovely five room design. The construction is frame covered with shingles with vertical siding in the front gable and horizontal siding for the other gables. The garage may be omitted, if desired.

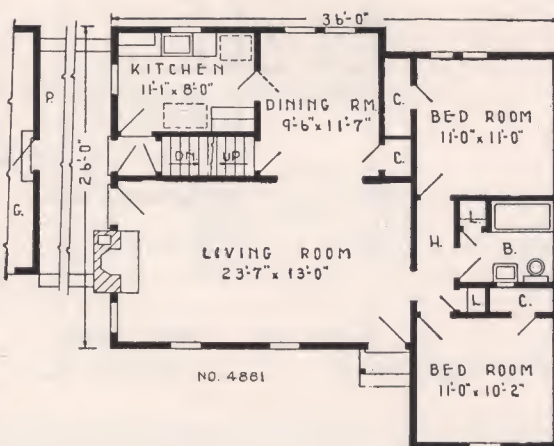
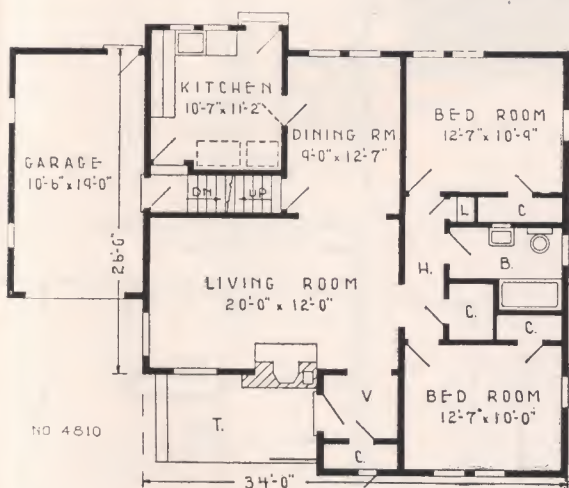


Cubic Feet:

Basement . . .	8,544
First Floor . . .	9,078
Attic . . .	5,340
Garage . . .	1,760

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list . . . \$15.00

Duplicate sets with original order . . . Per set, 5.00



No. 4881 — This beautiful cottage makes an excellent country home or for a wide, shallow lot or, if you prefer, the garage and porch may be omitted, thus allowing the house to be built on a more narrow lot. The plan shows an ideal arrangement of five rooms. If desired, the attic space with minor alterations may be finished into two rooms and a bath. Construction is frame throughout.

Cubic Feet:

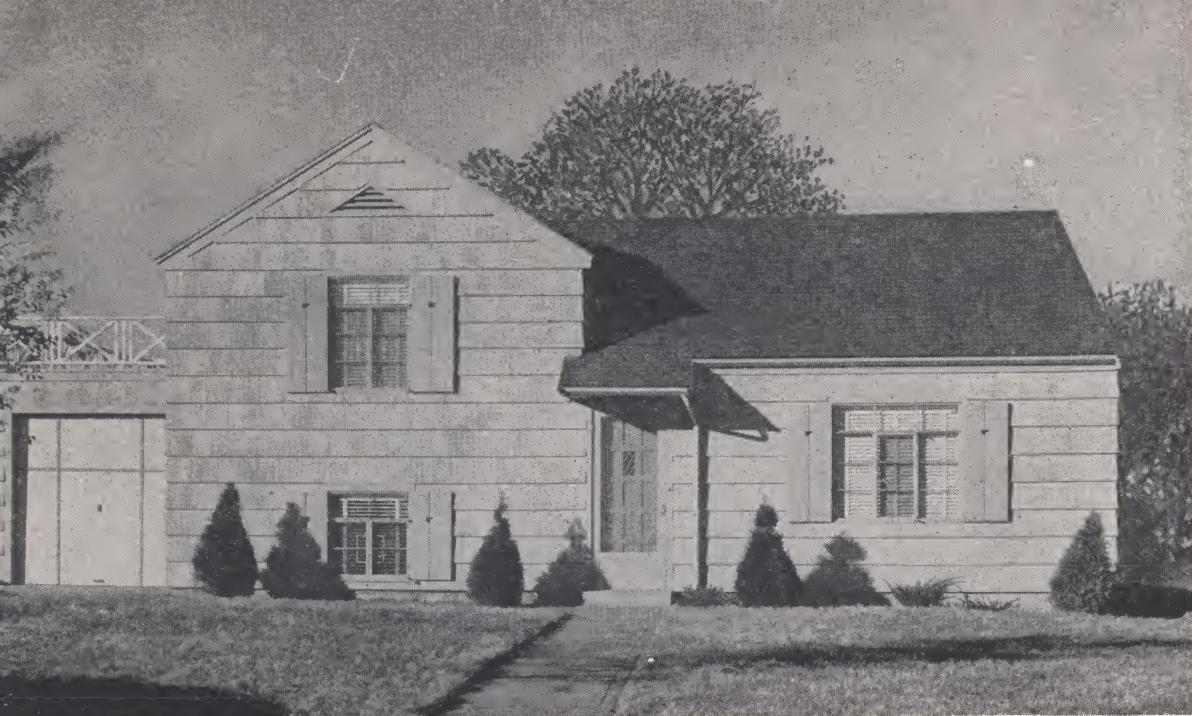
Basement	8,032
First Floor	8,534
Attic	5,020
Garage	1,920

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list . . . \$15.00

Duplicate sets with original order . . . Per set, 5.00

To build a home without a plan or with only hastily drawn sketches is generally costly and unsatisfactory.





No. 4944—An unusual and very attractive design. The basement is only a few steps down from the main floor. The second floor is over the basement. The garage is shown attached but may be omitted, if desired. Shingles or wide siding may be used for exterior walls.

Cubic Feet:

Basement . . .	4,080
First Floor . . .	4,550
Second Floor . . .	4,080
Garage . . .	1,720

Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list . . . \$17.50

Duplicate sets with original order . Per set, \$5.00

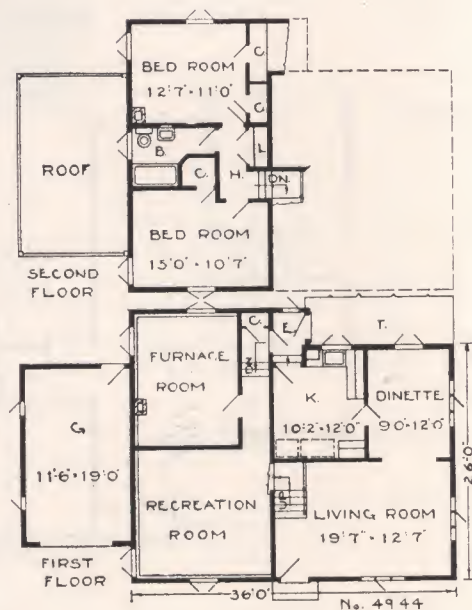
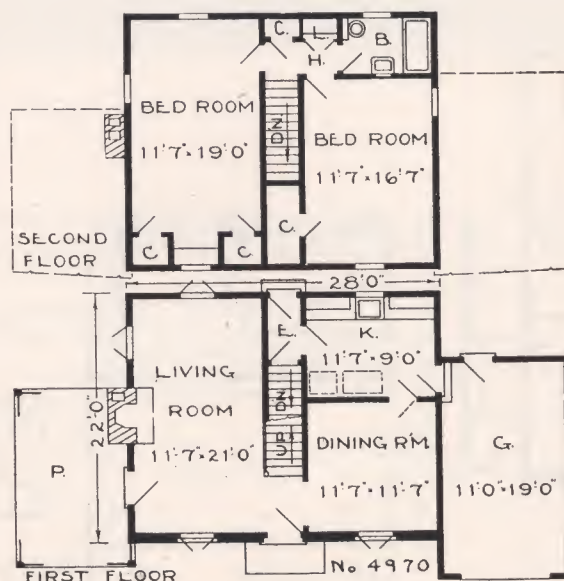
Below—No. 4970—This beautiful two-story Colonial design is shown with painted brick in front on the first story. The rest of the house is covered with shingles. 5 fine, large rooms, bath and closets make up the floor plans. The garage may be omitted and built in the rear, if desired.

Cubic Feet:

Basement . . .	4,928
First Floor . . .	5,236
Second Floor . . .	4,928
Garage . . .	1,920

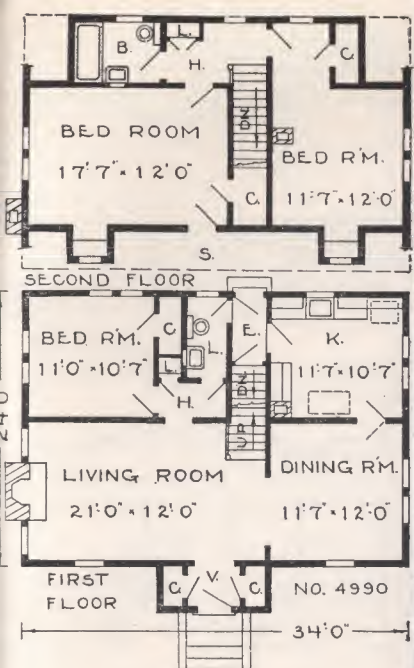
Complete plans as shown or reversed, specifications, lumber and mill list . . . \$17.50

Duplicate sets with original order . Per set, 5.00



In using Garling-house plans, the chance of costly errors is reduced to a minimum.



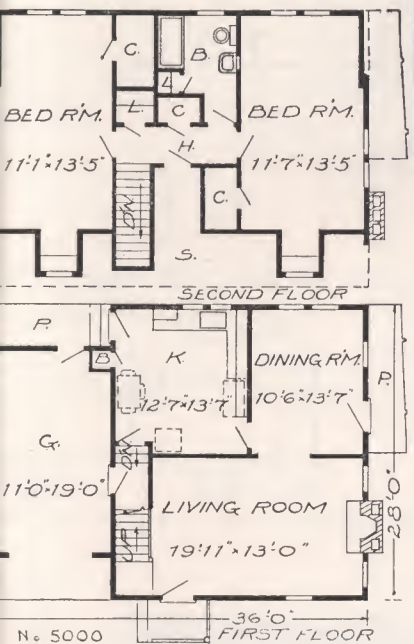


No. 4990—Let's build this lovely little Cape Cod house. It has everything one desires, even a bed room downstairs that may be used as an office or study, then, on the second floor there are two large bed rooms, bath and closets. The house is very neat, attractive, and quite economical to build. All exterior walls are sided.

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No. 5000—This design may be built quite economically. The complete plans show a very convenient arrangement of five rooms, bath, closets, garage, and a full basement. The kitchen equipment is conveniently located and the two large rooms on the second floor are well arranged for the placing of furniture. Shingles are used as exterior wall covering.

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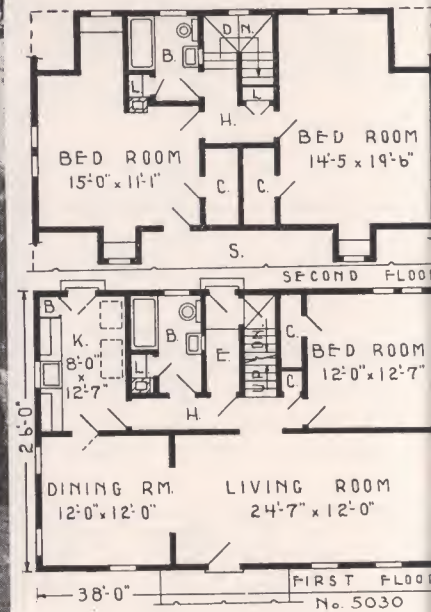
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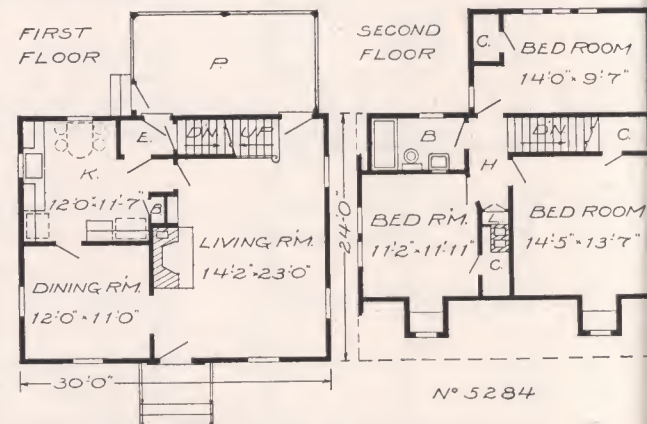


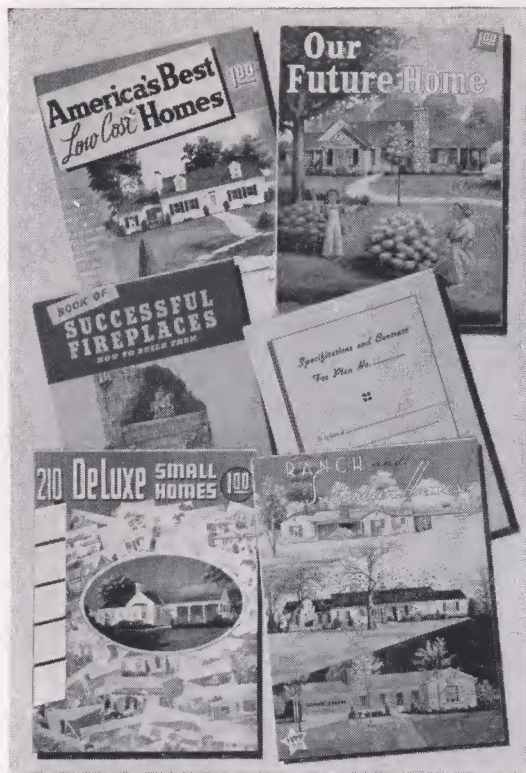
No. 5030—This Cape Cod design is a very popular type to build. Six lovely, conveniently arranged rooms, two complete baths and closets make up the floor plans. Stairs marked "down" lead to a full basement. All exterior walls are shingled.

Cubic Feet: Basement . 7,904 First floor . 8,398 Second Floor . 6,580
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No. 5284—A beautiful Colonial entrance and large shuttered windows grace the front of this Cape Cod design. The lovely, large living room with its open stairs, the dining room, well-equipped kitchen with its breakfast bar, and a large open porch complete the first floor plan. On the second floor are three bedrooms, bath, and large closets. A recreation room is provided in the full basement. Construction is frame with siding.

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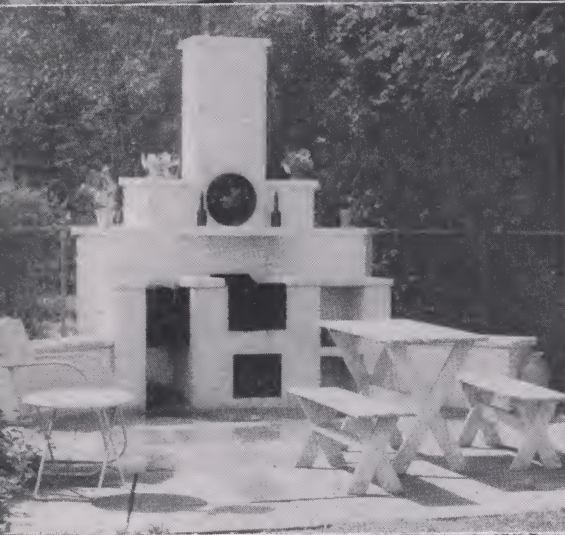
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